THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

...y Gazette,
...NTING WORKS,
...T. FORT, BOMBAY.
...ancy Printing
... the best style.
...on.

...G.

...ORIENTAL
...ANY.

...EPARTURES
...AY FOR
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...	...	...	...	10512
...	7903	MOLDAVIA ...	...	9500
...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	...	9505
...	7912	.....	...	...

...mers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ... London.
...engers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA.....	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7913	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10512
27nd "	* ARCADIA.....	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA.....	7981	....	...
1st April	MARMORA.....	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA.....	7958	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10883	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA.....	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	....	10990
20th "	EGYPT	7913	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 469 or Rs. 594	Rs. 744 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 637	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st December.
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo.....	16th "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st Feby. "
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo.....	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich.....	1st April "
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China.....6017		P. Favissien...	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice.....	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London.....	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back.....	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back.....	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ...	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand.....B. Cobol		9016	...25th Oct, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is ... remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) supersedes injections
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Cures blood poison, and sores, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	10th "	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Cesara ...	1195	Thurs.	13th "	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	14th Oct.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 13th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 10th October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Nailor, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about the 8th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th October, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4.130	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,383	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365...	X	4th Nov. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
†B. Merton Hall	6700	.....	Oct. 14
B. Sandon Hall.....	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow.....	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8190	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares.....	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	... 1911
B. Looksley Hall.....	5500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
B. Trafford Hall.....	5000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares.....	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 9	* May 6
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester ...	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option.—
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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In connection with
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To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Haien	Nagasaki
Changchiug	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Liaoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model ...	Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs.	14
Silver cased Crystal face model ...	" 22-8	" "	20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	" 27-8	" "	24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
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THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAIPPER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE I PNACKETS,	CADBURY'S COCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.

JUST UNPACKED

THE following from the CUTTING PACKING Co., Californian Fruits in Syrup in 2½ lbs. tins, Extra quality, PEACHES, PEARS and APRICOTS, at Re. 1-4 per tin, and ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, in 3 lbs. tins, at Re. 1-8 per tin.

Whole ASPERAGUS, 1st choice (PAUL ERASMI AND Co.), at Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 27.

Fruits in Syrup, Extra quality, in Bottles at Re. 1-10 per Bottle, from the well known House of Messrs. DANDICOLLE AND GAUDIN, at Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION,
From
THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Sample on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
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REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

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NOTE!

Please See that You Always Get

PEARSE & Co.'s COFFEE AND TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER.

30TH NOVEMBER 1910.

IT is PROPOSED to hold a DINNER this year. Tickets Rs. 17-8-0. As the accomodation is limited Scotsmen desirous of participating are requested to send in their names and those of their guests as early as possible to the Undersigned.

W. TURNER GREEN, C. A.,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Graham's Buildings.

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 10th October, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 6th October, 1910.

THOROUGH PREPARATION, by Postal Tuition for the English Universities, Bar Law, Medical, COMPLETE COURSES in Electrical Civil Mechanical Engineering, Journalism, Literary Training, English, Mathematics, Economics, French, &c. A complete set of the best up-to-date text books given FREE to each Student. For terms, testimonials, &c., apply to

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Late Professor of English, &c., at the Swansea Technical Colleges.

RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
St. MARGARETS-ON-THAMES, LONDON.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 6th October, 1910, till the 6th April, next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 6th October, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1910, for the work of paving with SHAHA BAD STONE SLABS, portions of footpaths at Colaba Causeway and Clerk Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST.C.E., M.I.MECH. E., &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th October, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "PRATIK" fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

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3, Mohunlal Mitter's Lane,
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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

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NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.
OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION		8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES'	"	9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING	"	6 to 8.
NIGHT	"	9-30 to 11-30.

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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

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ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

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FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

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CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
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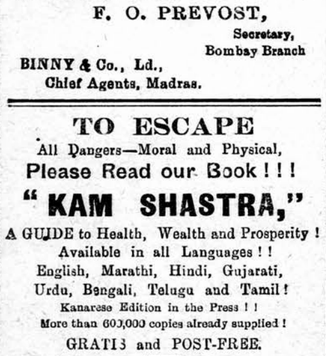

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RESERVE FUND.....
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Agencies and Branches ...
Commercial Cities thro...
receive for collection B...
TRAVELLING LETTE...
take general Banking ...
CURRENT D...
allowed at 2 ...
Monthly Bal...
ceeding Rs. ...
the sum ...
Amo...
to ...

HONGKONG ... BANKING CO...
Paid up Capital .....
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....
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Banda	3794	Collyer.....	P & O S N & Co
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Caithness	2422	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay	1653	Leslie...James	Finlay & Co
Chybassa	3991	Wadge.....	M M & Co
Cape Breton	2501	Warden...	W & A Graham & Co
Egypt	4198	Summers.....	P & O S N Co
Rhronicle	3789	Sacken...	W & A Graham & Co
Homayun	2154	Molony	B & P S N Co
Hillfera	3776	Williams...	W&A Graham & Co
Hydra	831	Kinseborn...	F F Campbell & Co
Madura.....	1473	Bambar	M M & Co
		80 9 ..	W & A Graham & Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan.....	M M & Co
Nagoa	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk	2349	Erland.....	Cory Brothers & Co
Onda	3410	Dage.....	M M & Co
Suna	502	Willoughley....	B & H S N & Co
Umlazi	1153	Brett.....	W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett	M M & Co
Visapoh	2413	Rule	T Morrison & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham ...	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta.....	4780	Snow	Stream.....	8 10...	P & O S N & Co
B Sandon Hall ...	3293	Haddy.....	Calcutta..	10 10	Killick Nixon & Co
C & R Arcadia.....	3514	Barcham...	Shanghai ..	12 10	P & O S N Co
D & E Islami.....	1605	Green.....	Jeddah	7 10...	B & P S N & Co
G Firozi.....	2029	Primrose	Jeddah ..	10 10...	B & P S N & Co
K Bassano.....	2762	Boxhall...	James	Karachi...	12 10... Finlay & Co
L Shah Jehan	3566	Born.....	Stream ..	8 10...	B & H S N & Co
M Khasrou	2410	Hannah...	.....	Repairing ...	B & P S N & Co
O Mohammadi.....	1351	Geddie ...	Darasalam ..	8 10...	B & P S N & Co
Q Badrie...	1613	Jones...	Jeddah...	12 10...	G Jeewanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Ameer.....	1922	Halse ...	Mauritius.. 8 10... B & H S N & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne.....	Liverpool .. 15 10 W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino.....	2682	Manchini	Genoa... 15 10 N S Maritimmi
4 Candidate...	3826	Booth.....	Antwerp... 8 10... Killick Nixon & Co
5 Colombo Maru	2920	Combs	Kobe... 4 10... N Y Kaisha
6 Marca	4437	Adams.....	Dunkirk ..... 8 10... K Nixon & Co
7 Ujina	3426	Hill	Rangoon ... 12 10... M M & Co
8 Knight of the Thistle...	4286	Brown....	Dunkirk... 12 10... Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Querimba.....	4937	Smith	Java .. 11 10 ... M M & Co
12&13 Arabia	4093	Palmer ...	London...8 10 P & O S N Co

M W D D

Kanzler	1865	Schutt	Durban..... 11 10 A Strandis & Co

30 ton Crane.

Satrunji.....	547	Esmail.....	N F..... Bo S N Co Ld H W P D
Ponasi	552	Hoosein.....	B'nagar ..8 10 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Vessel's.	Commanders	From
Ehrenfels	Socken	Hamburg Sept 3
Armand Behic...	Grieswel	Marseilles, Sept 22
Cape Breton	Warden ...	Calcutta, Sept 28
Chybassa	Wadge.....	Antwerp, Aug 28
Egypt	Summers.....	London, Sept 16
Onda	Dage	Karachi, Oct 5

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Islami	Green	Jeddah
Lhasa	McDiarmid...	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Chybassa, for Antwerp.
" Homayun, for Jeddah.
" Rubattino, for Genoa.
" Bassano, for Hull.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf.
" Hillfera, for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 7th instant, morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—18 bales wool, E Sewji; 110 bales gunny cuttings, M Moolji and Co; 34 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 332 bales wool, M Ramjidass; 24 bales wool, B Tilockchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—100 cwt cashewnuts, R Damji and Co; 2,160 cwts bone pieces, C Mody and Co; 6 bales twist, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Candidate s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of the Toistle s—365 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—12,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Knight of the Thistle s—600 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 50 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 1,010 cwts mawraseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 tons old iron, T Hukimji and Sons.

R Rubattino s—1,003 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

R Rubattino s—1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—300 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—48 bales twist, M M Esabhoy; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, S J David and Co.

THE death took place at Dieppe on September 20 of Captain Ernest Scott Jervi, late 106th Light Infantry. Captain Jervis, who was seventy-two years of age, was born in 1838, and was educated at Eton. He served on the Persian war and in the Indian Mutiny. He married in 1873 the eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Taylour, of the Fields, Market Drayton, and leaves one son, Capt. E. C. S. Jervis, late 6th Dragoons, and two daughters.

A SUSPENSION REDUCED.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have lately been interesting themselves in the case of the wreck of the British India Steamer "Satara," which occurred on the 20th April last below Seal Rocks on the Australian Coast. The Marine Inquiry into the matter was held at Sydney, N.S.W., where the interests of the Captain of the steamer were defended by the Guild Solicitors at the port, Messrs. Marshall and Marks. At the time of the casualty a duly recognised pilot, provided by the Company, was conducting the navigation of the ship. It appears, however, that this pilotage was not compulsory and the Judge at the Inquiry, Judge Backhouse, stated that this method of navigation, though customary, was justified neither by law nor good navigation, and that the Captain should have seen that the course set by the pilot was a dangerous one. He stated, however, that the Captain had not attempted in any way to mislead the Court and had shown excellent seamanship after the mishap, this having been taken into consideration. The Captain's certificate was suspended for six months. Acting upon certain comments contained in the Judgment of Judge Backhouse, the Guild addressed a communication to him acquainting him of the fact that they were much impressed with the severity of the decision. They pointed out that as the owners of the steamer provided the pilot it was only natural that Master should repose every confidence in him in connection with the navigation of the ship. Further, it was urged that the pilot, apparently, was devoting close attention to the safe navigation of the vessel and according to the Captain's Judgment, there was no reason to think that a grave risk was being invited. Judge Backhouse has now caused a communication to be addressed to the Guild, stating that on consideration the suspension of the Master's certificate has been reduced, as a matter of grace and not of right, the opinion being expressed that the Master should have shown the pilot that the ship was being run into danger. The Guild have expressed their satisfaction at the reduction of the suspension and it is understood that the Captain's certificate has now been returned to him.

AN ILLEGAL SUSPENSION.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have lately had in hand the case of one of their members, an Officer of a steamer, whose certificate was suspended by a Naval Court held at Algiers. There were certain circumstances connected with this decision which appeared to suggest that it was an arbitrary and unjust one. Further, the Guild considered it preposterous that an officer should receive a summons to stand trial at half an hour's notice, accordingly, they obtained the opinion of counsel who, after consideration of the case, stated that he could advise appeal with considerable confidence. The Guild, thereupon, commenced negotiations, through the medium of their Solicitors, with the Board of Trade, with a view to the judgment being cancelled. The result is that a communication has been received to the effect that the Board of Trade have now entered on their records the fact that the Officer's certificate was not properly suspended and that it was returned to him on that ground. Further, in view of the Guild's reference to Lloyd's "Black List," that is the confidential list kept by Lloyd's wherein is recorded all cases of suspension of certificates—the Board of Trade are good enough to state that they will be prepared to address a letter to Lloyd's setting out the facts of the case. This highly satisfactory ending of the matter has, needless to say, been keenly appreciated by the Officer who was so unjustly treated.

For a number of years past the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have urged upon the Government, both in Parliament and through the medium of the Board of Trade, the serious grievance to which, in certain cases, Merchant Captains and Officers are subjected in being compelled to give up their positions in order to give evidence at Marine or other Inquiries ashore, which are fixed to take place after the date on which their ships were due for sailing. The Guild contend that where Captains and Officers are not in any way involved in such Inquiries it is highly unjust that they should be forced to throw up their positions without redress or compensation of any kind, beyond payment of a daily subsistence allowance up to the time of the case being heard. The Guild are of opinion that seafarers, being under particular disabilities, should receive differential treatment in such cases which to the knowledge of the Guild and also it may be said to the Marine Engineers, who are co-operating in this matter, have resulted in considerable hardship in individual cases. The latest phase is that, as a result of a Conference held at the Board of Trade, at which representatives of the Captains and Officers' and Engineers' organisations attended, the Guild have now received a communication from the Board of Trade furnishing a number of interesting statistics as to enquiries held in recent years, and the approximate number of Masters, Officers, and Engineers, who have given evidence thereat. Particulars of a suggested scheme of insurance are also forwarded, but it is stated that the subject of compensation out of public funds was not one which the Board intended to raise at the Conference, and that the matter the representatives attending thereat were invited to consider was a scheme of self-insurance by the Officers concerned. The Board state that they will be glad to receive any observations which the Guild may have to offer on the scheme, the carrying out of the details of which they state would naturally rest with the representative associations concerned.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th October 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	6	7	45	5	47
Teheran ...	7	12	0	2	1
Suez	7	13	30	1	30

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shashi Hankow (20-9-10.)

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line restored (7-10-10).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FRANKS—Sept 12, at 67, Philbeach Gardens, S W, the wife of Major George Franks, 19th Hussars, of a son.

CHETWYND-STAPYLTON—Sept 15, at 15 Chapel Street, S W, the wife of Capt Bryan Chetwynd-Stapylton, of a daughter.

DUNCAN—Sept 17, at 34 Argyll Road, Kensington, the wife of Lieut J A Duncan, R N, of a daughter.

HEMANS—Sept 17, at 2 Nottingham Place, London, the wife of Capt G W Hemans, 29th Lancers, Indian Army, of a son.

HODGES—Sept 14, at Thornhill Rectory, Dewsbury, the wife of the Rev E C Hodges, of a son.

ROBERTS—Sept 14, at Foulden House, Lauder, Berwickshire, the wife of Engineer-Lieut E W Roberts, R N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROCKLEBANK—BLOOD—Sept 14, at St Mathew's, Westminster, Capt R H B Brocklebank, 9th Lancers, to Charlotte Carissima, daughter of Sir Bindon and Lady Blood.

COWLE—FINCH—Sept 14, at St Saviour's, Paddington, Robert Magnamara Cowie, surgeon-captain 2nd Life Guards, to Ada Florence, daughter of the late Rev Robert Finch, M A

HODSON—MURRAY—Sept 15, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Col G B Hodson, D S O, commandant 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force,) to Dorothy Clara, daughter of Mr Murray.

MACKAY—PENSON—Sept 19, at St Mary Magdalen's, Wandsworth Common, Spencer Edward, son of the late Major Spencer Henry Mackay, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to Emily May, daughter of Col C T W Penton, late 4th Connaught Rangers.

WESTON—BIRD—Sept 16, at Christ Church, Ealing, Capt Walter John Weston, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Major Alfred Weston (late 5th Lancers), to Gertrude Maud (Gretchen), daughter of the late J J Bird.

DEATHS.

CLEVELAND—Sept 15, at Davos, Theodora, wife of Lieut-Col H C Cleveland, Indian Medical Service, and daughter of G Detring, Esq, of Tientsin.

CROFTON—Sept 17 at Oxford, Lady Crofton, wife of the late Right Hon Sir Walter Crofton, aged 83.

DELACOUR—Sept 15 at 76 Eaton Place, Mr John Delacour, late 11th Hussars, aged 69.

EVANS—Sept 15, at 61 Catharine's House, Rochester, Frances Henrietta, widow of the late Col Lewis Evans Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 73.

KING—Sept 7, at Lucerne, Switzerland, Eileen, eldest daughter of the late Edward J King, of Calcutta, aged 25.

LE MARCHANT—Sept 17, at Bser, Devon, John Gaspard Le Marchant, late Captain 7th Hussars, son of the late General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, K C B, GCMG.

PLANT—Sept 14, at Walton, Stafford, Samuel, son of the late Prebendary Plant.

INDIA.

DEATH.

BRACKEN—September 11, at the General Hospital, Madras, Maude Frances, wife of William A F Bracken, of Sidapur, Coorg.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.

Poona Races.

Skating Rink, Practice Session 8 to 9 a.m., Ladies 9 to 10 a.m., Evening 6 to 8, Night 9-30 to 11-30

SUNDAY Oct. 9.

20th Sunday after Trinity.

Maxim: "By others' faults wise men correct their own."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day, Saturday, instead of at 9 a.m. as previously advertised. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p.m. the same day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	Wellington ..... Lehle
Overture...	Zampa ..... Herold
Valse	The Merry Widow ..... Lehar
Selection...	The Gondoliers..... Sullivan
Serenade...	Sizilietta ..... Blon
Selection...	The Girls of Gottenberg... Monckton
Song	Sing me to Sleep ..... Greene

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Princess Band will play the following programme to-day at 6-15 p.m. under the direction of Mr. J. F. Lobo.

March	Aufnach Spreeathen... Paul Lincke
Overture...	Pique Dame ..... F. Suppe
Miss Lulu	Two-Step ..... F. W. Thurban
Selection...	The Spring Chicken... Caryll and Monckton
Valse	Mondnacht auf der Alster ..... O. Fetras
Musical Sketch.	Floreal ..... J Hyde
D'ye Patrol	The Phantom Brigade W. H. Myddleton

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major A. W. Andrew and Officers; the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A. W. Malfiglani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m:—

March	Solutzmann ..... Lincke
Overture.....	The Empress ..... King
Petit Polero	Rovina
Fantasia	The Students' Songs ... Douglas
Valse	Miralda ..... Bose
O Solo Mio	Neapolitan Serenade ..... Capua
Two-Step	Merry Soldiers..... Bidgood

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt., the band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	Santa Lucia ..... Lotter
Ballet Music	William Sell ..... Rossini
Descriptive Polka	The Jolly Blacksmith. Hartmann
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Song	An Alasken Love Song Reeves
Valse	Ave on Ciel..... Waldteufel
Selection.....	The Duchess of Danzig Caryll
Serenade (a)	O, Solo Mia ..... Capua
Galop (b)	Bald da Bald Dort ... Faust

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 207, Bombay

DIVINE SERVICE.

20th Sunday after Trinity, 9th October.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. C M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Ordination for the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Holy Communion.—Choral, Agutter in G. Hymns 355, 353, 322, 318, 315 and 220; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A, Hymns 268, 362 and 24. Collections for the Poor Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a.m. Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church Byculla.—Clergy; Rev. W. J. Konelly, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 45 a.m Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W F. M Hamerton. 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m, Parade Service, (Band of 1st Gloucester Regt.); 5 30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Thursday 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist. Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins. Collections at all service for Bombay Diocesan Church Society.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon Collection for the Tract and Book Society.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Revs. J W. Kemble and P. J. E. Domesnky. 7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P Eykyn, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. Wyatt, Chaplain of Nasik. Collections for Church expenses.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days,—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6 30 a.m (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m. (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy. Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. H. Pereyra, S.P., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Holy Sacrifice of Mass; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. E. R. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass: 8 a.m., High Mass. 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasso, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dadar (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9 30 and 10 30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 91 Hymns 198, 108, and 599.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 8 a.m., Sunday School; (Rev. A. S. Crichton); 11 a.m. United Service (St. Andrew's Church) 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—169, 228, 234. Psalm 160. Anthem 4.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8 30 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill, 6-15 a.m. Sunday School: 9-30 a.m., Morning service: 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Parade Service, Preacher Rev. R.O. Jenkins 5 p.m. Sunday School 6 30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. J. D. Coutts 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. D. Coutts: 5 p.m. Sunday School; and 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O Jenkins.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. Wood.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher; Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

632-08	Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Chivlal and others vs Girdharlal Akberam Mulla and M. Commercial Cause.
395-10	Malvi H M and R Mathurprasad Beharprasad vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co Part heard Long Cause.
63-09	Khunderao L and M Jadhouji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co
1,066-08	Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothare Chitnis M and M
941-09	Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.
429-09	Sabnis and G Narayen Ramji Chaman and another vs Dinanath Ramji Chaman and others Chitnis M and M Jamshedji K and D Matubhoy J and M
72-09	Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khemchand vs Dunoji Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.
486-09	Shamrao M Tewanram Ramchandra Khumkharia vs Bhai M.
368-08	Bicknell M Nathmal Sardarmal and others another vs R and N.
719-08	Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinnah vs J Caroline Sinnah and another In person Parmanand Motilal and another vs Girdher Madhowji and others
675-08	Mulla and M R D Cooper vs Herji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co
914-07	Khunderao L and M Sahyabharmabai vs Narayan and others Little and Co

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," October 7.

THE P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Egypt," Captain F. B. Summers, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 23rd instant, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Meares, Mrs C F E
Meares, Miss
Cowen, Mrs D H and child
Chatterton, Col G B
Chatterton, Mrs and child
White, Mr R C
White, Miss
Lothsbury, Mr G C
Kensington, Justice
Kensington, Mrs
Colbourne, Mr R L
Colbourne, Mrs and infant
Woods, Mrs A and infant
Ward, Miss D
Hood, Major E F
Hood, Mrs and child
Oliphant, Mr J W W
Dashwood, Mr F
Dixey, Mrs A N
Mc Learoyd's child
Stephenson, Mrs (nurse)
Thompson, Mrs F J
Angelo, Mr W
Angelo, Mrs and infant
Cavendish, Capt H C
Cavendish, Mrs
Youll, Mr T W
Drew, Capt B C A
Drew, Mrs and 2 infants
Martin, Mr E C
Martin, Mr J H
Harris, Mrs B
Phillips, Mrs, infant and nurse
Wardell, Mr A
Jones, Mr
Armstrong, Mr J W
Bevns, Mrs J E and 2 infants
Oliphant, Mrs J W W
Gutter, Major A H
Crown, Miss W
Thackrah, Miss M
Wollon, Rev C W
Wollon, Mrs
Mc connell, Mr W
Malpon, Lt R H
Watson, Miss E M
Watson, Miss A C
Oann, Miss F
Stables, Miss M
Cadell, Mrs
Badcock, Mr R
Rushforth, Mr F V
Monton, Mr v R
Redford, Mr A
Teasdale, Mrs P
Marshall, Mr J
Beach, Miss C M
Gibler, Rev J K
Gilder, Mrs
Lethbury, Mrs J C
Constable, Mr H A B
Ball, Mr J and infant
Cruddas Mr H W
Scar, Mr R K
Brown, Mr R M
Mrs A B Drew's nurse
Alder, Mr F
Lady Alexander Palmer's maid
Mrs Cavendishs' nurse
Native servant, of Sir C Jehangir
Gr enlees, Mr F
Carson, Mr R A
Watney, Capt G W
Bhagwat, Lady S
Bhagwat, Miss T
Radford, Mr W R
Eaton, Capt E K
Ware, Mr W
Kelly, Mr J W
Spencer, Miss G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Marshall, Mr L
Roe, Lt col C H
Roe, Mrs
Cock, Mr J S
Bedwell, Maj R F
Burlton, Mrs
Johnstone, Justice D C
Johnstone, Mrs
Pearson, Mr E
Pearson, mrs and 2 infants
Brown Major, W H
Brown, Mrs and infant
Turner, Mr R J
Campbell, Mr R H
Campbell, Mrs, Miss
Bennington, Mr C D
Pearce, Maj-Genl A
Wild, Mrs A C and infant
Rattigan, Justice
Pears, Mr S D
Pears, Mrs
Mc Cormack, Mr F
Mc Cormack, Mrs
Cumming, Mr J G
Harry, Mr A M
Harry, Mrs and child
Tilley, Mr A W
Tilley, Mrs
Williams, apt V B
Browe, Capt H E
Roberts, Mrs
Gallagher, Mr W A
Goodwin, Mrs
Buckler, Mr R L
Swifte Major, E L
Duncan, Mr J
Ritchie, Mr D
Jacob, Mr S M
Bull, Mrs H M
Boucher, Mr F A
Boucher, Mrs
Fuller, Mr B A G
Renney, Lt Col S M
Renny, Mrs
Patter, Miss
Marr, Mrs A
Potter, Capt C F
Burton, Mr R C
Garth, Mr A D
Smith, Mr F
Hewetson, Major A W
Tow, Mr C E
Jessop, Mr
Jessop, Mrs
Pitt, Mr A
Patti, Mrs
Pope, Mr C M
Killey, Mrs R G
Christie, Mr R
Honeyman, Mr D P
Yates, Capt R G B
Yates, Mrs
Waller, Mr s P
Gwyther, Mr B G
Gwyther, Mrs
Bates, Mrs R G G
Walker, Miss S
Hudley, Mr R
Sitwell, Capt N S H
Wardlow, Mr J B
Plowden, Major T C
Robertson, Mrs L J
Cordew, Miss J
Vost, Lt-Col
Phelps, Mr T J
Phelps, Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Mr R B
Jeeje bhoy, Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Miss
Jeejeebhoy, Master C R B
Jeejeebhoy, Mr J R B
Davy, Mr V A
Petit, Mr M C
Kunwar, Raghir Singh Chatterjee, Revd
Chatterjee, mrs
Ogilvy, Mrs M
Rynes, Mrs infant and nurse
King, Mr J H
Dicks n, Major and Mrs
Edwards, Mrs E C
Branker, Mrs A D
O'Sullivan, Mr V D
de Tovil, Mr J
Fellowes, Mr V
Brookes, Mr C H, H P
Grant, Mr

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."

"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

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is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Sept. 20.
Regular Forces.
Establishments.

Royal Military College.—Capt. L R Beadon, Army Service Corps, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt. F. H. Dorling, the Manchester Regt., whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Sept. 17).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. L. B Mullington is placed on retired pay; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. E. Percival retires on retired pay; Superintendent-Clerk A Walker to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant (Sept. 21).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—The name of Second Lieut. H. W. Verelst is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept. 2, 1910.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Unattached—Second Lieut. (on probation) H. H. M. Spink resigns his commission (Sept. 21).

Infantry Battalion.

3rd Highland Light Inf.—Capt. C. R. Martin is removed from the Special Reserve of Officers (Aug. 26).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

S. J. A. H. Walshe to be lieutenant (on probation) (Aug. 4).

Admiralty, September 20.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon Commander Bernard Du Saumoy Austis, R N R, retired.

Admiralty, September 20.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Eric Elgood has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 23rd November, 1909.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Guy Vandeleur Robinson to be Major, vice Ommanney, deceased. Dated 28th August, 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Estcourt Mathews is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Douglas Beith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Matthews.

Captain Christopher Henry Hoskyns-Abrahall to be Major, vice Beith.

Dated 1st September.

Admiralty, September 21,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901, a commission of the rank and date shown has been restored to the undermentioned gentleman, formerly in His Majesty's Navy, and his name placed on the Emergency List: Alexander Hahnemann Quicke, Lieutenant Dated 15th July, 1898.

War Office, Whitehall, September 23.
Regular Forces.
Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Thomas S Kingham resigns his Commission Dated 24th September.

1st Royal Dragoons Second Lieutenant Wilfred H J Gough to be Lieutenant, vice T N Watson, admitted to the Indian Army Dated 13th July.

10th Prince of Wales Own Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Clement H Peto to be Captain, vice The Honourable E B Meade, resigned. Dated 17th September.

Second Lieutenant Christopher R Turnor to be Lieutenant, vice C H Peto Dated 17th September.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars," Lieutenant Ricard R C Baggallay is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 16th September.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant Geoffrey D Hall, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below R. A. Reddie, and is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 24th September.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Lieutenant Edgar Sheppard, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence above H E A Platt, and is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 24th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Major Hamilton L Reed, V C, is restored to the establishment, vice J W Farrel-Palliser, placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 20th September.

Captain Frederick C Bryant is seconded for service under the Colonial office. Dated 14th September.

Royal Garrison Artillery: Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion, Jemadar Roshan Khan to be Subadar, vice Mohammad Khan, retired. Dated 16th July.

Havildar Major Iman Din Khan to be Jemadar, vice Roshan Khan. Dated 16th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Second Lieutenant Henry G Pyne to be Lieutenant, vice C H G Campbell, resigned. Dated 3rd September.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 31st August.

Alwyn B R R Gosselin, vice A I Earl Percy, seconded.

Ebenezer J L Pike, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909.

Infantry.

The Buff (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Francis O R Studd is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st September.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 1st September:—Joseph D. Phillips, vice F O R Studd, seconded. The Honourable Percy G Scarlett, vice J D Phillips, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The King's (Liverpool Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 6th August.

Arthur K Kyrke-Smith, vice H N Robinson, resigned.

Percy Hudson, vice A K Kyrke-Smith, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

Campbell H. Dinnen, vice P. Hudson, seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

Samuel E Norris, vice C H Dinnen, seconded for service with the West African Regiment.

Lieutenant Robert H Haseldine, from The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), to be Captain, vice S E Norris, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 24th September.

The Devonshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Dated 3rd September Raymond A Addington, vice D F Anderson, promoted into The East Yorkshire Regiment Oswald M Parker vice R A Addington, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Montague H S Willis is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd September.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Thomas K E W Warren-Swettenham to be Major, vice H G A Moore, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd September.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Walter G Bruxner-Randall to be Lieutenant, vice C Patterson, promoted. Dated 24th June.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Roger Wilkinson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 7th September.

Supernumerary Captain Phillips S Worsall is restored to the establishment, vice R Wilkinson. Dated 7th September.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John M Graham to be Lieutenant, vice J P L Stoney, promoted. Dated 2nd April.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard B Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice B O Palmer promoted. Dated 23rd July

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Supernumerary Captain Francis R Tarleton is restored to the establishment, vice D F Campbell, DSO, retired. Dated 5th September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William B F Davidson retires on retired pay. Dated 24th September.

The Essex Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 25th August.

Hugh R Bowen, Adjutant 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion.

Arthur H P Rose, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Charles H Dimbel to be Captain, vice R S Hart, seconded. Dated 9th July.

The Durham Light Infantry, Captain Ernest B Miles to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E St. G Pratt, DSO, promoted. Dated 15th August.

Supernumerary Captain John H Wood is restored to the establishment, vice E B Hales. Dated 16th August.

Captain John S Unthank is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 22nd August.

Supernumerary Captain William Gibson is restored to the establishment, vice J S Unthank. Dated 23rd August.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant Frederic Bell to be Captain, vice I Picton-Warlow, seconded. Dated 18th August.

Second Lieutenant Ronald O Blair-Cunynghame to be Lieutenant, vice F Bell. Dated 18th August.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Charlie L Patton-Bethune resigns his Commission. Dated 24th September.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Adrian B Incledon-Webber to be Captain, vice C E Southey, deceased dated 18th August.

Second Lieutenant Percy Penn to be Lieutenant, vice A B Incledon-Webber Dated 18th August.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Thomas Trimby is placed on retired pay Dated 23rd September.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Thomas J Leahy to be Lieutenant, T L M L Mansfield, seconded Dated 22nd June.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Lancelot R Beadon is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 17th September.

Captain John L Jessse to be Adjutant, vice L R Beadon Dated 17th September.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Marcus W Churchward, M A Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class Dated 19th September.

Memoranda.

Colonel Francis Waldron, C.B., is placed on retired pay Dated 13th September.

Colonel James E Edmonds, on vacating the appointment of General Staff Officer 1st grade, War Office is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 21st August

Captain The Honourable Neville A Hood, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 24th September.

Captain Edwin Kenelm Eaton, The Royal Canadian Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain, while serving with Imperial Troops in the United Kingdom or in India, and to have seniority as from 1st September, 1909, the date of his substantive rank as Captain in the Permanent Forces of Canada Dated 1st September.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain Josiah Saunders, Army Ordnance Department, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 19th September

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain, Dated 19th September.

David Lees.

John J Scott, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry J Young-Jamieson is removed, under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 24th September.

Army Motor Reserve.

Captain James F Oahs resigns his Commission. Dated 24th September.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Capt. W. H. Dickinson, M.B., Ch. B., I. M. S., Chemical Analyser to the Government, Bombay, and Violet, second daughter of Mr. H. S. Baldwin, of Ashberry House, Warwick.

In India next year, Ivo D'Oyly Elliott, I.C.S., only son of Sir Thomas Elliott, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Margery, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Carey, of Lea Copse, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

John Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, son of the late William Lang, of Wargam, New South Wales, and Winifred Ethel Laurie, daughter of Frederick Crossley Laurie, of Chapra, Saran.

At Karachi Raymond Willoughby Cooper, third son of the late Col. Richard A. Cooper 4th batt., Royal Irish Regt., and formerly of the 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and of the Scots Fusilier Guards and Dorothy Egginton Georgiana Leadam only daughter of I.S. Leadam, barrister-at-law recorder of Grimsby.

The marriage arranged between Bernard G. Gillett, of Secunderabad, India, second son of Mr. W. E. Gillett, of Colyton, Streatham, and Nora C. Pim, second daughter of Mr. Robert Pim, of Woodbury, Mickleham, Surrey will take place in November, at Colombo, Ceylon.

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Col. W. F. Elmslie, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and Mrs. Edward Woolmer, youngest daughter of the late W. A. Hogbton, I.C.S., will take place quietly on October 22 at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street.

RECENT MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at the Brampton Oratory, by special licence, quietly, in the presence only of immediate relatives the marriage took place of the Chevalier Guido De Lucchi, of the Royal Italian Consular Service, and Lorna, younger daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Lancaster, I.M.S., retired. In the afternoon a reception was held by the bride's parents at the Naval Military Hotel, South Kensington, during which bridal couple left for Paris, "en route" to Switzerland and Italy, where the honeymoon will be spent.

At St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, on Sept. 20, the marriage took place of Capt. Lionel J. N. Neville, R. E, younger son of Mr. J. S. Neville, of Sloley Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Lillian Blewitt, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Charles Blewitt and Mrs. Blewitt, of 20 Courtfield Gardens. The bride was given away by her mother. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary and Ethel Blewit (sisters of the bride), the Misses K. and R Neville (the bridegroom's sisters), the Misses M. and A. Neville, Miss E. Christie, Miss Marcon, and Miss Barbara Blewitt. Capt. iDuff was best man. A reception was held at 20 Courtfield Gardens.

Mr. S. B. Duffin, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers eldest son of Mr.O. Duffin, of Danesfor, Belfast, and Miss Ira Evanson, second daughter of O.J. Evanson (late Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, and R.M. Ireland), of Drayton Lodge, Monkstown, co. Dublin were married on Sept. 20 at Monkstown Parrish Church. The bride was given away by her father. In attendance on her were her niece, Miss Moyra Gay (who carried the train), her two sisters, the Misses Agnes and Lily Evanson, Miss Marjorie Duffin (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Ethel Pierce-Kelly. Mr. Edmond Duffin was best man to his cousin. There was a reception at Drayton Lodge.

The marriage of Mr.E. C. Hordern, of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Burma, son of the late Rev J. C. Hordern, R. N., to Gertrude Eleanor, elder daughter of Mrs. Slater, of Ightham, Sevenoyks, took place on Sept. 20 at Ightham Church. There were five bridesmaids, Miss Ethel Sleter (sister of the bride), Miss Mary Trotter, Miss Margaret Eeglish. Miss Janet Barlow, and Miss Joan Hordern. The bride's dress was of satin ninon trimmed with Limerick lace, with some of the same lace (belonging to the bridegroom's mother) veiling the long Court train. The bridal veil (which was worn by the bride's mother at her wedding), was also of Limerick lace. Mr. J. A. Burrell (an uncle) gave the bride away and Lieut. P. Hordern R. N. (cousin of the bridegroom), was best man.

CAPTAIN CHENG CHING FANG has arrived in London from Pekin to attend the British Army manœuvres on behalf of the Chinese Government.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN A RESTAURANT.

Customer—"What's the meaning of this? Yesterday you gave me twice as large a portion as to-day."

Waiter—"Where did you sit?"

Customer—"By the window."

Waiter—"Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement."

TWO TO TWO TO TWO TWO.

"How long does the train stop here?" the old lady asked the guard.

"Stop here?" answered that functionary. "Four minutes. From two to two to two two."

"I wonder," she mused, "if that man thinks he is the whistle?"

ACCORDING TO THE LETTER.

The busy farmer strode with firm step into the little grocer's shop, whose proprietor had recently departed this world.

"I want that tub of butter," he demanded of the widow behind the counter, "and that lot of sugar and spices, and all the other stuff."

"Good gracious!" gasped the widow, sinking down into a chair. "What on airth do ye want all them things for?"

"Blest if I know!" returned the farmer. "But I'm executor of your husband's will, and the lawyer's jest told me I'm to carry out all the provisions!"

A TRAGEDY OF SILENCE.

Arthur, who is forbidden to speak at the boarding-house table, had his revenge the other day. As dinner began, he was uneasy, and finally said:—

"Ma, can't I speak just one word?"

"You know the rule, Arthur."

"Not one word, mother?"

"No, Arthur; not until your father finishes his paper."

Arthur subsided until the paper was finished, when he was asked what he had to say.

"Oh, nothing. Only Nora put the custards outside the window to cool, and the cat has been eating them!"

DIS A RANGE.

At a city night-school where an exceedingly mixed class, composed of Russian Jews, Slavs and Frenchmen, was trying trying to attain some facility with the English language, one bright young man from Naples distinguished himself above all the others. The problem set before the class was to write a paragraph containing the word "disarrange," and he wrote:—

"My wife she get up in the morning and she cook the breakfast for me; and when she try to light the fire he would not burn and she say 'I don't like distarrange.'"

APPROPRIATE.

During the service in a certain church some commotion was caused by a gentleman who accidentally ignited a box of wax matches in his pocket and was trying to put them out, while the alarmed members of the congregation seated near him struggled equally hard to help him. The minister, being short-sighted, could not make out the reason of the disturbance, and, thinking to cover diplomatically the incident he innocently said—"Brethren, there is a little noise going on. Until it is over let us sing 'Some time a Light Surprises.'"

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

A telephone message from a reliable source was received at one of our police stations on April 1, stating that a policeman had been seen strapped to a lamp.

A sergeant and a police-constable were at once sent to liberate the victim, but they could not find any trace of a policeman in such an awkward predicament.

Thereupon the sender of the information was rung up.

"Didn't you tell us there was a policeman strapped to a lamp."

"Yes, certainly; I saw him myself."

"Whereabouts."

"Oh, I forget now; but he was certainly strapped to a lamp. He had it on his belt. Nice morning for the first of April isn't it?"

LOVE THAT FAILED.

For ten long but blissful years they had walked along the path of love; but as yet the lovesick youth had never mentioned about their getting married. Courtship is very charming, but when there does not seem to be altar-rails at the end of it girls naturally begin to lose interest in the game. Anyhow Jane thought it time that the marriage day was fixed, so she threw out a gentle hint to her lover by way of encouraging him. That, she thought, was all the dear fellow wanted.

"Nathaniel" she whispered coyly, 'They're saying we're going to be married soon."

"Are they, though?" answered the stolid swain. "What a jolly sell it'll be for them when they learn we ain't."

WARM EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Brennan's ten children had gathered at the old home for the first time in years. She surveyed the group proudly. From Captain Tom of 35 to Mary of 11, she believed they were equally dear to her.

"Mother loves all of us," said little Mary meditatively, but she loves Tom best because he's oldest."

Mrs. Brennan protested that she cared for all alike, then appealed to her second son.

"Dick, you grew up with Tom and can judge better than Mary. Did I ever treat him better than you?"

"Only in one way, mother," said the big fellow a twinkle in his eye. "On cold nights you used to come in and pull the cover off me on to Tam."

NOT ENOUGH WIND.

A visitor to a well-known country town in the Emerald Isle was much surprised a while ago to find that a farmer who lived close to the hotel at which he put up had pulled down one of the two windmills of which he was the proprietor.

"I say, O'Brien," he remarked, "you had two mills last year when I was here. What has become of the other?"

"Well, sir," was the reply, "lately there hasn't been enough wind to drive the two, so I pulled one down to give the other a chance!"

WHY DID THE FLEA FLEE?

"Dada," said little Tommy after his return from church, "what sort of a flea is a wicked flea?"

"Whatever do you mean, boy?"

"Why, dada. I heard the curate read—"The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

"Why, Tommy, that means that the wicked men flee—"

"Then, papa, is there a wicked woman flea?"

"No, no. It means that the wicked flees—that is, they run away."

"Why do they run?"

"Why!"

"The wicked flees."

"No, no! Don't you see? The wicked man runs away when no man is after him."

"Is there a woman after him?"

"Tommy, you must not ask such silly question."

A JUST DEMAND.

He had been all over London trying to match a piece of silk material for his wife but it was evidently matchless. Hour after hour he searched and finally ended up at the offices of the Bumpem Motor Omnibus Company.

"I demand justice!" he exclaimed, striding up to the superintendent. Justice—justice!"

The superintendent raised his eyebrows.

"Well, Sir," he enquired suavely.

"Look here," blustered the angry man, "yesterday my wife was boarding one of your company's cars, when the conductor stepped on her dress—brand new, Sir, braud new—and tore it irreparably."

"I can't see that we are to blame for that," protested the superintendent. "Do you expect us to get her a new dress?"

"No, Sir, I do not!" rejoined the angry citizen, brandishing a piece of cloth. "I propose nothing of the kind. What I do propose is that your people should match this material!"

HE FORGOT THE WORD.

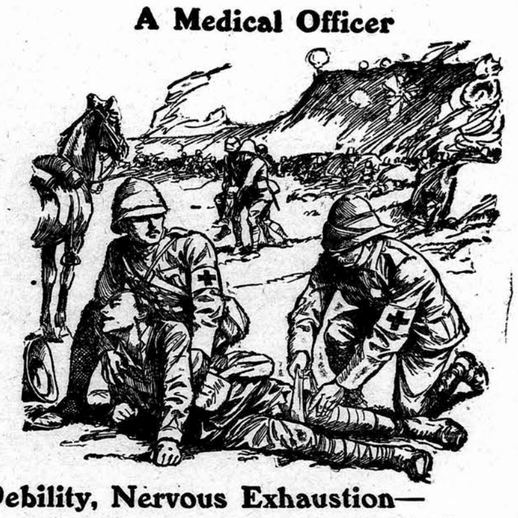
When the De Smythkins made money and got on in the world, Tim, their handy man, was promoted to a decayed dress suit and the title and emoluments of a butler. In this capacity he had been taken severely to task by Mrs De Smythkins, sen, for allowing some visitors who enquired for her son's wife to go away without having announced the fact that she was at home.

"If it is happens again, Tim, you must say, 'My mistress is out but the Dowager Mrs. Smythkins is within. Please step inside,'" she wound up and Tim promised to obey.

Long words however were not his strong point, and when a few days later more visitors called, the word "dowager" refused to remain in his mind.

"My mistress is out, Sir, he said "but the—er—ah—the owld badger is within. Pray step inside. Sure, ye needn't look surprised! Tis what she towld me to say herself."

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

ICY COLD DRINKS

You can to-day keep any liquid ice cold for 24 hours.

All you want is a

THERMOS TABLE JUG

The temperature of its contents is unaffected by outside circumstances.

Cold Drinks remain Cold
Hot Drinks remain Hot

Invaluable to Mothers, Nurses, Invalids and Housewives.

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Jewellers and Stores.

Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

R. A. & CO.

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery.*

The Clayton Disinfecting Co.

HAND DRIVEN MACHINE.
22 Craven St. LONDON, W.C.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH
Clayton Machines
(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)
As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

LATE MR. WADIA'S ESTATE.

Mr. Banaji's Assistance.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Friday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the petition of Mr. Manekji Rustamji Vajifdar, praying for the probate of a testamentary writing of the late Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., and a caveat filed by Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and others as executors of the deceased's estate.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pirojshaw, appeared for the petitioner: Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, were for the caveators.

It appeared that by this testamentary writing, the deceased had given up his claim against the petitioner for about Rs. 80,000 and discharged the security he held as well as his claim against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Merwanji Wadia for Rs. 25,000. All that the caveators asked the petitioner to do was to prove the document in solemn form and Mr. Bahadurji, who appeared for them, raised no issue observing that he could not contend that the document was not a testamentary writing.

Mr. Vajifdar was then examined by Mr. Setalwad. Witness said that in consequence of Mr. Wadia expressing his desire to give up his claim against the petitioner and Jeejeebhoy Wadia, witness got a draft of this writing prepared by Mr. Unwalla, solicitor. The testamentary writing was signed by the testator in the presence of the witness, the two attesting witnesses and two servants.

In answer to the Court, witness said that the reason why Mr. Wadia gave up this claim was that witness was his constant companion and an old friend and had served him in various capacities. Besides he had been instrumental in recovering a bad debt of about three lacs from Jodhpur for Mr. Wadia about four years ago, and Mr. Wadia had then promised him to give up his claim.

His Lordship—What was the amount of your debt then?

The Witness—Rs. 50,000, my Lord.

His Lordship (to Mr. Bahadurji)—The promise of wiping off the Rs. 50,000 seems to have encouraged this man to incur Rs. 30,000 more.

His Lordship said he was satisfied that the document was proved in solemn form, observing that the executors had become unnecessarily nervous.

In passing his order His Lordship said he would issue probate.

Mr. Setalwad suggested that the former probate granted to the executors should be recalled and the present incorporated in it.

His Lordship issued separate probate of the document. His Lordship ordered the cost of all parties to come out of the deceased's estate and to be taxed between attorney and client.

THE ITOLA DISASTER.

Suit for Damages.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Friday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, began the hearing of the suit brought by Yeshwantrao Savbram Gaekwar against the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to recover damages for the injuries he had suffered during the Itola railway accident.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. W. J. Short with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, was for the defendant company.

The pleadings of the parties have been reported when a witness had been examined 'de bene esse' before his Lordship.

Mr. Desai, in course of his opening, said that the Rs. 500 brought by the defendants in Court were not enough and he would prove damages to the extent of at least Rs. 10,000.

His Lordship suggested that instead of examining doctors on both sides, if both parties agreed he would send the plaintiff to be jointly examined by Doctors Colonel Collie and Colonel Meyer as to the alleged permanent injuries.

To this suggestion, both the parties agreed. It was also agreed that one doctor on behalf of the plaintiff and Dr. Daan on behalf of the company should be allowed to be present at the examination.

His Lordship said that he suggested these names as one was an efficient surgeon and the other an efficient physician.

At a later stage, the defendants offered Rs. 1,500 as damages and all costs of the suit.

After some discussion, it was agreed between the parties that the company should pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,750 including the Rs. 500 brought in Court and all costs of the suit. His Lordship remarked that it was a fair settlement and that the plaintiff was treated very generously by the Company.

SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

Culpable Homicide Convictions.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar have disposed of the appeal of the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. W. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, in the case in which Rajoo Bal Patil and six others were charged with rioting and culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused were charged with rioting and culpable homicide by causing the deaths of two Pathans at Mala in Karjat taluka, in November last. The prosecution case was that there was a dispute about a field between the first accused and the complainant Shaikh Ismail. The first accused prevented the complainant from cultivating the field and the complainant engaged a Pathan to protect him. This Pathan was accompanied by another Pathan who was ill and wanted a change of climate. The accused, however, accompanied by the Patils of some neighbouring villages, again prevented Ismail from ploughing, the Pathan doing nothing to assist Ismail. Thereupon Ismail went to Bombay and engaged two more Pathans and in the middle of November, accompanied by four Pathans, he ploughed his field without obstruction. On the day of the offence, Ismail again went to the field, accompanied by the four Pathans and a ploughman. Thereupon a crowd of villagers, headed by the first accused, came and attacked him and the Pathans. Stones were thrown and one Pathan fell. The other two Pathans and Ismail took to their heels. The villagers beat the Pathan who had fallen so severely as to cause his death and afterwards going to the sick Pathan beat him also very severely. The first accused then took the two Pathans in a cart to Karjat. The sick Pathan died on the way. As a result of the police investigation, the accused were arrested and tried.

The Jury found all the accused not guilty and said that the third accused was not even present on the scene. The Judge, agreeing with the jury, acquitted them all.

Against the acquittal of accused Nos. 1, 2, and 4 to 7, the Government appealed and their Lordships, after going into the records, convicted them of rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced each of them to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SEDITION APPEAL.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Bhatt Vaidya Bhushan Tambs Shastri who was convicted of sedition and promoting enmity between classes under sections 124 A and 153 A of the Penal Code by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown. The accused was not represented.

The accused was charged with writing a seditious book entitled "Varna Dharma Mimansa or Char Varnache Kartavekarma," purporting to be a religious book.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, said that the book was teeming with seditious passages.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

NO VISIBLE MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

On Thursday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walshe charged John Pearse and John Webb, both Englishmen, and describing themselves as tailors, with having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of residence. Inspector Walshe stated that the accused were found on the s.s. "Avala" now lying in the stream, on Thursday morning. They were placed before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates on the previous morning on a charge of trespass and were warned and discharged. To the best of his knowledge, the accused had come here as stowaways from the Tilbury Docks, London. They had no work and no visible means of subsistence.

The accused stated they had come to Bombay five weeks ago as stowaways on board the s.s. "Crafton" from London. They had no money with them at present.

Both the accused were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ALLEGED USE OF A FORGED DOCUMENT.

On Friday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. Campbell, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Walter Hudson Thorman, a ship's engineer, appeared to answer to a charge of having made use of a forged document. Mr. E. E. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. The prosecution alleged that in June last Mr. E. J. Ellery, shipwright surveyor of the Government of Bombay, held a survey of the s.s. "Mahomedi," in order to renew the passenger certificate. On the 21st August when he attended the vessel to complete the survey he asked to see the certificate of the navigating, officers and engineers. On examining the accused's papers he found among them a Board of Trade certificate bearing No. 28942 and dated the 1st September, 1898. On examining it Mr. Ellery grew suspicious and removed the certificate from the other papers, which he returned to the Chief Engineer. The accused then came up to Mr. Ellery and asked him whether there was anything wrong. Mr. Ellery told him to go, and subsequently handed the certificate to the Port Officer. It was afterwards found that the certificate bearing the number 28942 had been issued to one Robert Glen.

A charge was framed against the accused, who pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He said he had been granted a second class engineer's certificate, which he had left in England. Judgment was reserved.

THE LASCARS' CLUB.

From time to time, we have published information about the excellent work that is being done at the Lascars' Club, 313 Victoria Dock Road, London, E., for the British-Indian seamen in their hours off duty when in the London Docks. The advantage of the club is that it is practically at the dock gates, and is available for refreshments, recreation and rest at all times. During its brief existence, it has proved most valuable to the men, quite a haven of refuge for them when they have even only half-an-hour to spare. Frequently they are able to get many of their wants attended to, including the writing of letters, and they are both grateful and enthusiastic with regard to the kindness shown to them. Some visits have also been arranged to places of interest; both Captain Row and Mr. K. Chowdry devote much time to making things pleasant for the men in every way.

The Club is in no way a rival to other institutions, but supplements work they cannot undertake. Its opportunities of usefulness are constantly increasing, but it is seriously hampered for want of funds. Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., joint hon. secretary with Mr. K. Chowdry, is making a strong appeal for financial help. His brief notes, entries in the Visitors' Book, tell graphically both the story of the Club and its need. We reproduce them in the hope that some of our readers may feel impelled to help in this excellent work.

Dr. Pollen writes as follows:—

"Visited the little Club the first thing on my return home from New Zealand and Australia, and am glad to find it still alive. I do hope it may be possible to continue the efforts to keep it in existence, but funds are urgently needed and something must be done at once to raise them, otherwise the shutters must go up.

"I think this would be a great pity, especially as the little Institute is being now fully appreciated by the poor friendless Lascar for whose comfort and enjoyment it was intended.

"Captain Row seems to have managed to keep everything in good order and deserves assistance and support, and as there are now some wealthy Indian gentlemen in London who might be induced to help their fellow deserving countrymen, the Lascars, they ought to be approached. (June 6, 1910.)

"Visited the Institute again to-day, and am distressed to find that not a single penny has been raised during the last five months. Since my return I have virtually kept up the little Club at my own expense. Surely some of the big companies, whose servants the Lascars are, will do something to help us to keep the Club going.

"I understand that some thirty to fifty Lascars make use of it daily, and from my own conversation with them I find they fully appreciate the clean little rest-house provided for their pleasure and comfort.

"All visitors admit that the Club meets a felt want, and I cannot believe that British generosity will decline to extent this little bit of hospitality and consideration to the dusky sailors of our Empire.

"Germans, Dutch, Italian and other sailors are provided for in this way. Why should the poor Indian sailor alone be neglected?

"Captain Row should now take round the subscription book to all those likely to be interested, and in so doing I authorise him to make use of the notes recorded in this book.

"All we want is about a couple of pounds a week to keep the Club, and this surely will be forthcoming.

"If funds are not found before the end of this month there will be nothing for it but to close the Institute. (June 19, 1910.)

"I wish once more to place on record that this little Club is intended for the use of Lascars in active service coming on shore for a brief respite: it does not conflict or clash in any way with the good work done by the Asiatic Home for Strangers. It is merely supplemental. There is nothing like it near the Docks, and seamen on active service cannot go far from the Docks. (July 11, 1910.)

"Visited the Club again to-day (was here the Sunday before last), and am pleased to find everything in order and the faithful Captain Row at his post, as usual, doing his best to keep things going; a crowd of Lascars came in while I was there. I find that some twelve men came in from the P. and O. s.s. "Peru" this morning, and I am told that many more are expected this afternoon. Mr. Walsh and Captain Row are going round to-morrow to try to raise subscriptions, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. N. Wadia and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta have been most generous, and my friend Mr. Hormasjee Dubash has kindly promised to help.

Those who are willing to help in raising the £2 required weekly to carry on the present work of the Club, are invited to send subscriptions to any of the officials at the Club, 313 Victoria Dock Road, London, E., or in India to Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.—"Indian Magazine and Review."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 1st October 1910, by Council Bills ... *	£11,116,985
Balance to be remitted from 2nd October 1910 to 31st March 1911 ...	£ 4,383,015

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER.

Annual Report.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau which will be presented to the members at a general meeting on the 15th instant:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in presenting their Third Annual Report to your Chamber. The work done during the course of the year was of a varied and useful character comprising several questions of material importance to the commercial community.

Your Committee observed with great regret that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce led an agitation last year urging on the Government to take legislative action against Indians assuming and trading under European names. Your Committee took prompt action in the matter and forwarded a representation to the Government pointing out the inconveniences and injustices to which several Indian merchants would be subjected were the proposal of the Bombay Chamber to be adopted by the Government.

Next your Committee considered the communication from the Government inquiring which lines of Railway in the Presidency the Chamber would recommend for construction. The following three lines were recommended as principal in point of importance: (a) a line between Barsi and Parbhani; (b) a line between Abu Road and Udaipur; and (c) a line between Dhond and Baramati. In addition to these the Government was also recommended to cause the line projected from Viramgaum via Radhanpur and Nagarparkar to Badin to pass through Cutch instead of being allowed to run by the fringe of the Ran of Cutch, and that the line projected from Songadh to Palitana be extended to Mahuva Bunder.

As there was an agitation among the public to make certain class of Currency Notes cashable throughout the country so as to facilitate money transactions and lessen the difficulties of merchants, your Committee were consulted on this important question. They welcomed the suggestion of introducing ten and fifty rupee universal Notes recommending at the same time that Government would be pleased to see their way to making Notes of higher denomination universal also.

Acting on the economic axiom that the traffic of Departments like those of Railway, Telegraph and Post increases in proportion as charges are fixed at a low level, your Committee recommended to the Government the lowering of charges for the registration of letters in view specially of the fact that that with the development of commerce and industry, people would be able to make a larger use of registered post. As matters stand at present we are confronted with the anomaly of the Postal Department charging less for five rupee money orders for which it undertakes more responsibility than for Registered Letters. It is a matter of regret that the Government did not see their way to comply with the request.

The Indian Companies' Act was passed in 1882, based generally on the model of the British Act. Since then while the British Act has been again and again revised in accordance with the needs of the times, the Indian Act has, with few exceptions, remained practically unaltered. Meanwhile many a large number of joint stock companies have been promoted specially during the last ten years. Many irregularities of serious nature have been brought to light which, it was feared, had a tendency to retard healthy progress in commercial and industrial enterprise. The Government of India meanwhile has wisely thought of remodelling the Indian Companies Act. Opinions of your Chamber and other bodies were asked for. Your Committee strongly recommended that the British Companies Act as revised in 1908 should be introduced into this country as it was based upon the full experience of the working of companies in Great Britain. They have laid great stress on the advisability of better safeguarding the interests of depositors against mortgages of a clandestine character.

The Government having contemplated certain changes in the existing rules and regulations with regard to mining, your Committee on being consulted have suggested several modifications which, if adopted, will tend to remove many difficulties in the way of prospective prospectors.

The question of fixing the annual holidays comes up every year before the Government. It was felt that owing to the absence of an Indian merchant on the Holidays Committee appointed by the Government to fix holidays for the year, these have sometimes been fixed on wrong days. On this matter being pointed to the Government they were pleased to inform your Committee that in future the Chamber would be asked to name a member to serve on the Holidays Committee.

Like the Indian Companies' Act the Indian Patent and Designs Act has also grown rather out of date considering the advance made in the industrial field since its introduction. The Government have therefore done well in undertaking its revision. Your Committee, who were consulted in the matter made several suggestions which, it is to be hoped, will be accepted by the Government.

Government having consulted the opinion of the Chamber on some articles proposed in the Revised Japanese Tariff, which is highly protective, your Committee suggested that in view of the bounty-fed yarn from Japan competing with Indian Yarn in the common market of China an export duty on Indian cotton was advisable to be levied by the Government of India for the protection of Indian Yarn.

Your Committee are glad to mention that the Journal of the Chamber is proving an unqualified success. Everywhere it is appreciated as fulfilling a long-felt want and as imparting information of an extremely useful and authentic character. In response to the public demand your Committee thought fit, even at some initial loss, to increase the size of the Journal from January of the current year. The number of pages was increased from 32 to 48 and the size was changed from Royal Octavo to Crown Quarto! Your Committee take this opportunity of thanking H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar for continuing his patronage of the Journal.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

The following is a corrected list of passengers who embarked on board his Majesty's transport "Dongola" (P and O), at Southampton, on September 21, for Egypt and Bombay. Arrives Alexandria Oct. 1, Port Said Oct 2, Suez Oct 3, and Bombay Oct 12, 1910:—

FOR EGYPT.

21 Lancers.—Lieut.-Col R N Smyth DSO, Majors J B Seriven, H F Fraser, Captain A S Pilcher G B H Wheler, Lieut. T G Lumley-Smith D W Godfree D L O Part, C H Cotesworth, S E D Learoyd Second Lieutenant, J W D Evens, D M Methuen, Howes, R A Heath, St J L O'B Blake, J H B Hollingworth Lieutenant and Qrmr J V Laughton,

EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col B R Dietz Majors H A Lane-priers, D S O Sparrow J E F Dyer, B G Clay, Capts A N D H Campbell W F Chappell J L Mansel, Capt and Adjutant M E Lindsay Lieuts H R French R G P Wood, F J Scott D Finlay C W C Lane, Second Lieuts C J F Keatinge, H M Singer R Noble, Hon Lieut and Qrmr A Hiatt Hon Lieut and Ridingmr A E V Huxtable.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

R G A—Major G E Galbraith, Lieut. H Smithers, Second Lieut, F N C Rossiter.

R E A—Major W Key.

1st Essex Regt.—Major N G Anley.

R A M C—Major F R Bnswell, Capts. B S Bartlett, F Ashe.

R F A—Capt. J A Scarlett, Lieuts. T McLeod. G V Strickland, R C Bellingham, H H S Vaughan, Second Lieuts. W McMaster, P A Ruchan, H G Gordon, D S Graham, S Gifford, G Temple C C Hartley, C T Frith, F W Barhinshaw, H W H Armytage, C C Dacley.

1st Royal Scots.—Capt. Colchester Wemyss.

1st Northamptonshire Regt.—Capt G M Bentley,

13th Hussars,—Capt. N Neill.

I A—Lieut W T L Meade

1st Royal Irish Regt—Second-Lieut F G R Mockler

1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt A Brodhurst-Hill

2nd Gordon Highlanders—Lieut S A McMillan, Second Lieut Hon W Fraser

2nd Shropshire Light Inf—Second Lieut J S D H Bickby

2nd Cheshire Regt—Second-Lieut V W H Duke

I M S—Lieuts E G Kennedy, R F D Macgregor, A L Sheppard. P K Gilroy, J A A Kernahan, M L C Irvine, E W Kirwan, J V MacDonald, G L Duncan, H A H Robson, K K Mukerji C G Howlett Chaplains—Rev R S Bennertz, Rev Canon Barron.

SPORTING NEWS.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The open Tennis Tournament has been proceeding here during the last few days, and this afternoon the semi-finals were played off. They proved somewhat disappointing results, both the winners securing easy victories.

Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, met Mr. Kirpanarain O'Donnell, commenced in good form winning the first two games easily. He was much the better at the net. Kirpanarain was weak with his backhanders and O'Donnell kept him busy on that side after getting to 4 all. O'Donnell won the two next games and took the opening set at 6 to 4. The second set was all in favour of O'Donnell who won easily by 6 to 2, chiefly by good net play. The other match between Mr. R. A. Gamble and Mr. F. A. Thorpe produced many rallies, but there was little else of special notice, Gamble winning easily by 6 to 1 and 6 to 2.

The final will be played to-morrow when Lady Minto will present the prizes.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

In spite of heavy rain the second round of the Harris Football began yesterday. The R. F. A., Kirkee and the Leicesters should have met to decide the tie of the previous evening, but as the Leicesters scratched it was decided to go on and the Lincons and Northamptons played in their stead. Owing to the sodden state of the ground, there were frequent falls and neither side was able to score till half time when the Lincons got a goal and before full time added another in spite of the determined resistence on the part of the Northamptons, who were winners by two goals to nil. This evening the Glosters and R. F. A., Kirkee, should have met, but the former did not put in an appearance.

POONA RACING.

Handicaps.

POONA, Oct. 6.

For the eighth Poona Extra Meeting on Saturday, 8th October, the weights are as follows:—

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.—Paul Pry 10-6, Hilarity 9-8, Gallileo 9-6, Posco 9, Parkhill 8-12, Longchamp 8-9, Ashanti Gold 8-4, Wine Merchant 8-3, Forfeit 8-3, Confederation 7-9, Young Melton 7-2. The top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE,—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Marguerite 10-7, Cestalia 10-3, Gallileo 9-8, Metal Boy 9-7, Longchamp 9-3, Fincher 9-1, Vigorous 9-0, Dauseuse 8-12, Rose of Malta 8-11, Bambino 8-8, Mary E 8-4, Boomey 8-4, Singleton 8-1, T. M. S. 8-1, Solution 7-12, Berthier 7-12, Winsome 7-11, Yvette 7-8, Bright Metal 7-8, Metal Girl 7-5, Milner II 7-3, Eruption 6-12, Coquette 6-12, Louisiana III 6-10. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Precious, 10 6, Young Salanio 9-12, Sir Visto 9 6, Parliament 9-0, Racer 8-13, Red 8-13, Lapwing 8-11, The Pilgrim 8-9, Tachrect 8-8, Tunis 8 7, Well Done 8-6, Famous 8-6, Tajilmulook 8-5, Hades 8-5, Dumra 8-4, Company 8-3, Thaboor 8-3, Brigand II 7-12, Urgent 7-12, Mahan 7-11, Akseer 7-9, Alma 7-9, Lama 7-7, Sir Hugo 7-5, Sandid 7-1, Breganza 7-0, Sher 6-10. Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Rustom-i-Hind 10-2, Behrein 9-10, Matarlowz 9-7, Constant 9-5, Sandid 9-5, Young Japan 9-5, Bashoosh 9-4, Hunter 9-4, Turf King (late Sawyer) 9 2, Yazzed 8-10, Azzad 8-10, Artist 8-10, Sahif 8-9, Furhan 8 8, Uslan 8 8, Wandering Lad 8-6, Tiger 8-6, Gazi 8-6, Dilaver 8-4, Young Japan 8-4, Khalas 8-1, Suspense 7 8, Mijwell 7-5. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE NEKAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.—Rajput 10-1, Tachrect 9 11, Jehangir 9-7, Lookman 9-6, Ashroff 9 5, Gafal 9-2, Muerjan 9-0, Guinea Mohur 8-13, Amood 8-11, Company 8-10, 8-9, Hurgon 8-9, Sanjakdhar 8-8, Saree 8 8, Zenfandel 8-7, Grey Falcon 8 7, Bay Middleton 8-5, Minerva 8 4, Shanwar 8-4, Lama 8-2, Mudkoor 8-1, Chechan 8 0, Zari 7-11, Gold Mint 7-11, Real Blood 7-10, Antica 7-8, Yacoot 7-8, Occident 7-7, Woolwinder 7-7, Defence 7-6, Dilerjung 7-5, Murzook 7-2, Azzad 7-2, Toronto 7-0, Adham 6-10.

A NEW MAIDEN PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Independent 9-12, Mazahim 9 8, Matarlowz 9-7, Daulat 9-3, Zappolin 8-13, Ivan 8-13, Jamshid 8-12, Flower Boy 8-12, Salmen 8-12, Tip Top 8-11, Corqqero 8-9, St Anthony 8-6, Patron 8-5, Mishriff 8-4, Officer 8-4, Bandy Dick 8-3, Olddai 8-3, Jens 8-2, Alert 8-2, Ameen 8-1, Reaper 8-1, Dreadnought 8-0, Khalas 8 0, Siberia 7-13, Akhil 7-12, Sirrup Cup 7-10, Copact 7-9, Khemraj 7-9, Mohsjir 7-6, Dohan 7-5, Kelitdar 7-5, Akolah 7-4, Ordinary 7-4, Diwan 7-1, Abdul Sultan (late Suakim) 7-0, Zrood 6-12, Tures Cap 6 10.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Sinha is resigning his post as Law Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Government of India and the Secretary of State will have to consider the appointment of his successor. This forms a convenient opportunity for placing before those who are responsible for the direction of Indian affairs one or two points arising out of the admission of Indians to the Executive.

So far three appointments have been made under this liberal provision of Lord Morley's policy; Mr. Sinha to the Viceregal Council, Mr. Chaubal to the Bombay Executive Council, and the Maharaja of Bobbili to the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Madras. All three have been Hindoos and two of them Hindoo lawyers.

When Lord Morley announced that he proposed the appointment of Indians to these posts, it was because he thought it was desirable that those in authority should have before them the Indian point of view. May I point out that the only effect of his decision has been to bring more directly before those in authority the Hindoo point of view to the exclusion entirely of non-Hindoo interests in this country?

When the Councils of the Excellency the Viceroy and their Excellencies the Governors were composed exclusively of members of the Indian Civil Service they were at least impartial. It was recognised that whatever decisions were reached, rightly or wrongly, they were reached without any bias in the direction of any community or race. But the effect of confining these appointments solely to one section of the community must inevitably be to invest the decisions of the Councils and through them of Government with a partisan air. This impression may be totally wrong; but it stands to reason that when the decisions of Executive Councils, where only one community is represented, is alien to the sentiments of another community, the impression will be left on the public mind that it is due to these sectional appointments. The impression may be wrong, the inference drawn may be correct, but it will be left nevertheless; and unless, therefore, a change is made the decisions of Government can no long be regarded as so completely impartial as prior to the introduction of this change.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Secretary of State shall realise that the "Indian point of view" cannot without involving grave political dangers be exclusively the Hindoo and the legal point of view. There are other great communities in this country, such as the Mahomedan community, scarcely less important than the Hindoo community, with their own peculiar responsibilities, ambitions, requirements, and necessities, which cannot be ignored without involving the Government in serious complications. I do, therefore, press upon the Secretary of State the paramount importance of realising that these communities cannot be ignored in making Executive appointments of this character without striking at the root of that impartiality which has hitherto been one of the great sources of strength of British Executive rule.—I am, yours obediently,

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN.

Sirdar's Munzil, Hyderabad, Deccan, August.

Messrs. S. F. Edge, Ld. received information on Sep. 20 that they had been awarded that of the "Grand Prix" for their exhibit of two six-cylinder Noiseless Napier Cars at the Brussels Exhibition.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Bombay current remains inactive, but the bay monsoon has given rain chiefly in Burma. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and fairly general in Upper Burma, while a few falls have occurred in north-East India, south-east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the central parts of the East Coast.

Principal amounts are:—Mergui, two inches; Moulmein and Thayetmyo, one; Toungoo, one and a half; Lashio and Darjeeling, 2; Bogra, three; Hoshngabad, Hazaribag and Patna, one; and Seoni, two.

Forecast.—Further increase of the rainfall in the Peninsula is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the east Punjab and normal in other places. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere except in lower Sind where light cloud has appeared. The moisture in the air is in excess in Sind and normal in Rajputana. Temperature is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly clouded in Cutch, north Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in defect at most places; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·19 of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona received 0·32", Belgaum 0·45" and Nizamabad 0·77" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is above the average in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally low; the minimum is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has been reported from the east Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and north Madras Coast. Cloud has increased in Mysore, Malabar and the north Konkan.

Light showers may occur in the south-east Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and north Madras Decan.

P. & O. Mail Steamer report.—S.S. "Egypt" which left Aden at night on the 2nd instant, experienced upto longitude 51° E. light to gentle easterly wind and fine; thence to longitude 53° E. moderate to fresh southerly wind and fine; thence to longitude 64° E. light to moderate or gentle south-westerly wind and swell; thence to longitude 66° E. light northeasterly wind and fine; thence to arrival in port light or gentle north-north-westerly wind and fine. No rain was met with during the voyage.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (6th Oct)	90·1	79·1	...	0·0
Jask	89·3	79·3	...	0·0
Muskat (6th Oct)	102·3	80·6	...	0·0
Multan	100·3	70 0	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	93·9	61 9	...	26·33
Lahore	100·4	66 2	...	11·32
Sirsa	99·3	69 1	...	8·15
Ambala	91·5	66·0	...	23·39
Delhi	90 2	73·2	...	29·16
Agra	93·0	72·5	...	30·00
Mainpuri	89·3	?	...	23·58
Jhansi	90·5	72·5	...	29·69
Cawnpore	90·2	71·5	...	27·24
Allahabad	90 1	76·0	...	28·28
Jacobabad	101·1	67·8	...	2·36
Karachi	84 5	74·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	88·9	72·7	...	16·89
Jaipur	95·2	69 6	...	16·59
Kotah	93·0	71·6	...	29·71
Bhuj	92·6	69·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	83·8	74·7	...	13·73
Veraval	81 6	72·3	...	17·30
Rajkot	93·0	66·5	...	33·27
Bhavnagar Para	93 6	72·0	...	26·42
Surat	87·1	79·1	...	36·26
Ahmedabad	93 6	71·7	...	25·41
Deesa	97·3	68·7	...	23·26
Neemuch	92·0	67·8	...	31·00
Indore	86·6	68·1	...	34·75
Jubbulpore	85·8	71·3	0·02	46·04
Sangor	85 6	67·5	...	36·57
Hoshangabad	86 6	69·4	...	54·45
Khandwa	87·7	71·6	...	26·38
Akola	89·2	70 6	...	34·24
Amraoti	87·3	72 3	...	38·04
Nagpur	88·6	73 8	0·05	54·26
Chanda	90·5	75·0	...	47·47
Raipur	88·7	76·1	0·19	60·66
Bombay	86 6	76·4	...	67·24
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·4	...	84·57
Mormugao	93·0	75·7	...	82·17
Karwar	82·8	76·0	0·01	112·43
Malegaon	89·4	66 6	...	28·63
Ahamednagar	86·4	67·0	...	33·65
Poona	83·0	68 3	0·32	29·39
Sholapur	85·3	70·6	...	27·67
Bijapur	84·2	72·2	0·06	20·35
Belgaum	82·8	67·6	0·45	36·94
Aurangabad	86·2	68·7	...	31·04
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	74·2	0·77	40·72
Hyderabad	86·8	73·7	...	21·66
Mangalore	84 8	70·8	...	104·95
Calicut	82 3	74·6	...	75·20
Cochin	84·2	76·3	...	73·14
Colombo	85·6	73·5	0·05	15·48
Masulipatam	90 8	75·7	0·36	31·51
Bellary	92·0	73 8	0·03	15 42
Guddapah	95·2	78·6	...	36·42
Madras	95·5	79·5	...	18 92
Bangalore	84·8	67 3	...	29 10
Coimbatore	90·4	77·3	...	6·39
Trichinopoly	93·6	75 3	...	15·62
Negapatam	91·5	78·0	...	17·80

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 7th October was 29·891 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 8th October, 1910.

THE DOLOMITES.

HE who longs to climb new heights and to wander through fresh and little trodden ways would do well to take a hint from S. H. Hamer, whose book "The Dolomites," (Methuen and Co.), will prove an entertaining and inspiring guide to that little visited region. The author has found that much ignorance prevails as to its whereabouts. There are even some people who still wonder whether the Dolomites are mountains or a religious sect. So he wisely sets all doubts at rest by stating the fact that they are a series of groups or ranges of mountains chiefly in the Southern Austrian Tyrol, but frequently stretching across the Italian border. They owe their name to their geological formation—being composed of carbonates of lime and of magnesia, making a glorified lime stone—and though similar peaks exist in other parts of the Alps, the Dolomites of Tyrol have appropriated the name to themselves. Baron Richthofen's theory that they are the work of coral insects and are exactly like ordinary coral reefs, but no longer submerged, may be said to have replaced Von Buch's belief that they are of volcanic origin, though to ordinary mortals it will seem incredible that the most patient activity of even the coral insect could build up such huge masses of rock. But many facts support the theory. Fossil beds are found among the Dolomites with marine deposits similar to those found in existing coral reefs, while the shape of the mountains and their individual isolation, with many other minor proofs, go to strengthen Baron Richthofen's conviction. Coral or volcanic, the Dolomite region offers delights to the genuine mountaineer who can be sure of finding there unending variety of exercise from rough scrambles, to climbs, moderate, difficult and almost impossible. He can be a centrist or a wanderer, settle down in Cortina, St. Ulrich, the Karer See or San Martino, whence he can explore all round him, free from the hard labour of carrying his impedimenta, or he can go from group to group, exhausting the peaks of several districts in the season, with his rucksack on his shoulders. He can enter the Dolomites from any one of many points, use the Alpine ways and rest in the excellent huts provided by the German and Austrian Alpine Verien, or stay in luxurious hotels in the recognised centres.

The region attracted little or no attention until 1857, when one of its heights, Pelmo, was ascended. During the next thirty years all but the most difficult needles were conquered, which remained unscaled until recent years. The district fortunately is not yet spoiled by the "tripper" and the "peak-scalper," though the telegraph, the telephone, and electric light have been introduced. Good roads have been made and are kept in repair and comfortable accommodation is to be had; in unfrequented valleys, homely hospitality and kindness with moderate charges and scrupulous cleanliness, is always met with. In the chief centres modern hotels have sprung up like must rooms, but Mr. Hamer and his artist companion, Harry Rountree, who illustrates the book with glorious views of the mountains, gave these towns a wide berth, the country, not tourists, being their objective, vivid coloration, wild grandeur and magnificent scenery are the characteristics of the Dolomites and perhaps these reach their highest value in the valdi Canali in the south. There are many entrances to the mountains, but Toblach commands the chief gateway. From that village, 4,000 feet above sea-level, great sentinels guarding the pass are visible and as the traveller winds through the gorge he sees more and ever more of the curious mountains "that seem to defy all rules, to assume all sorts of weird and grotesque shapes, while their colouring is almost inconceivable. The whole effect, writes Mr. Hamer, is that of exquisitely designed filigree-work executed on a tremendous scale, and when that is of incredibly delicate colouring, a soft silver grey, with splashes of butterfly, yellow, of fawn colour, it defies pen or pencil. Some mountains when bathed in the sunset glow stand out against the sky as one brilliant pink peak, others have streaks of rich orange, purple, mauve, deepening to violet and yellowish-green. In the Dolomites, nature "in shape, in colour, and in arrangement of her peaks deliberately achieves the impossible. In the Fassathal, porphyry breaks out in patches on the lower hills, and as the traveller proceeds, he finds a whole mountain-side made of that marble, and everything but the grass and trees, is crimson. Even the roads are repaired with porphyry, with huge blocks of this valuable rock lying at the sides waiting for the road-mender's hammer. Some of the peaks are so fantastic and impossible, such as the six Vajolet towers, that they look as if nothing but a bird—or an aeronaut—could reach their summits and yet they have all been ascended by accomplished climbers. One point about these magical heights is in favour of the mountaineer with a slender purse, the cost of climbing them is much less than the attempt on a Swiss giant. He may negotiate two or even three, of the Dolomite range for what one Swiss Alp would cost him. This may be a low commercial idea, but it is of considerable importance to many poor but ardent climbers.

To a botanist the region is specially interesting. During the summer, the hillsides are in some places aflame with orange lilies or the delicate blue of a field of hemp will reveal itself under the impulse of a passing breeze; there will be tracts pink with ragged robin, or bright blue with gentians. The long list of flowers given by Mr. Hamer as luxuriating among the Dolomites shows that all the colouring is not confined to the rocks. Near Mt. Cristallo the author was busy studying the strangely shaped peaks and the artist sketching them when a soldier appeared and stating that both sketching and photo-taking were forbidden, he insisted, in spite of remonstrance, on the order being obeyed. However, in many other places, further from the frontier, no objections were made and sketch-book and camera were freely utilised, the villagers, indeed, struggled for front places in the groups. When off the beaten track the travellers often walked for miles without meeting a soul, and then they realised the isolation of the valleys where even food was a difficulty and they were glad to stave off the pangs of hunger with wild straw-berries hoping to find a "ristorante," before night, which they generally did. In the Auronzo Valley, the peasants working in the fields struck them as being of a picturesque gipsy type, tall, strong and dark, the men had even an air of distinction. The houses are ideal—to an artist, quaint wooden structures, provided with apparently useless but artistic balconies and staircases, chimneys in unexpected places, everything old-fashioned and symmetrical, but—lighted by electricity. The medieval and the modern meet there without shocking the traveller, so curious is the country. The villagers pursue their games or avocations with little regard to system or convenience. Of the chief industries of the Dolomiters hotel-keeping, wood-carving and hay-making, the author has a good deal to say. Men and women carve objects, more or less artistic and make and carry home hay under the most difficult conditions. They are happy and content with their work and with their lot which might seem hard enough to the peasantry of richer lands. Their principal game is a sort of nine-pins, half skittles, half bowls, which they play anywhere even in the traffic of the streets. German and Italian are spoken according to the nationality of the district and the history of the country is equally mixed and most bewildering towns and districts having been transferred from Italy to Austria and vice versa right through the ages. The Dolomites can claim at least one celebrated man for their own production—Titian, who was born at Rive di Cadore where, a statue of the painter was erected in 1880. Mr. Hamer's book should fire many mountaineers with the desire to explore the region he describes so well. He plans an excellent and varied itinerary to the different districts which should help intending visitors to make the most of a climbing season.

THE DRUSES. The campaign against the Druses which is being waged by Turkey and about which Reuter keeps us informed from time to time, brings again into prominence that remarkable people who have hitherto withstood every effort of the Turks to subdue them. The late Sultan Abdul Hamid made a determined effort in the latter part of his reign, some fourteen years ago, to bring this brave tribe under his real sway, but with little success, especially as he resorted to stratagem and broke faith with the Druse chiefs which exasperated them much. Sultan Mahomed this time is not likely to meet with better success, though we hope he will not call to his aid the treacherous tactics of his brother, which led in 1896 to a strong revolt and the massacre by the Druses of the Turkish soldiers. The Druses are a Syrian tribe living in a part of Palestine in the neighbourhood of Mount Lebanon, and are only nominally under Turkey, really maintaining their own independence, and most of them refusing either submission or taxation to the Turkish Government. They are but little known to the outside world and therefore much misunderstood. But travellers who have seen them as they really are praise them much. They are by no means a lawless people, but love industry and peaceful pursuits when left alone. Laurence Oliphant, who knew them well, said that they have many characteristics in common with the Scottish Highlanders, and was very loud in their praises. "They are brave, handsome and industrious people, can almost all read and write; they abstain from excesses, never taste wine or tobacco, polygamy is unknown, the women are virtuous and divorces are uncommon. Though simple, they have with incredible toil carried the soil of the valleys up and along the hillsides, which are laid out in terraces planted with mulberry, olive and vine." They manufacture very good silk and are thrifty in their habits. They are well inclined towards the English and even learn our language. It would be a pity to see the spirit of a people possessing these traits broken. The origin of the Druses is a mystery. They themselves say that they belong to the Arab race, but their Semitic origin is very doubtful. They have also a tradition vaguely connecting them with Caina which they seem to know remarkably well, whilst the other Syrians are entirely ignorant of that country. Their fair hair, light complexions, and other similar traits incline one to believe them of the Teutonic race, and indeed older writers maintained that they were the descendants of a band of Crusaders who had come to Palestine from Europe and being left behind had forgotten their country, language and creed. But this is purely fanciful as we have allusion to them in the pre-crusading days.

The most mysterious and remarkable characteristic of this people is their creed which the learned Milman calls "one of the most extraordinary aberrations which ever extensively affected the mind of man." Their faith is a curious mixture of Judaism, Christianity and Mahomedanism. The doctrines of the Pentateuch in the Old Testament, are blended with those in the Gospels, in the Koran and also with the fancies of Sufism. This strange creed was formed by a Fatemite Caliph, their ruler in the earlier part of the tenth century, who gave himself out to be an incarnation of the Divine intelligence. His minister, Hamze, a learned Persian mystic, developed his royal vagaries into a regular religious system, and once it was very widespread. They believe in one God and in something like transmigration of souls. A curious trait is their belief that prayer is merely an impertinent interference with God and therefore it is discouraged. The Druses number less than a hundred thousand and as they do not permit proselytism among them, their curious creed is confined only to their small body. They keep most of their doctrines secret which accounts for much of their mystery. to us and profess the religion of their neighbours in order to avoid danger of curiosity. They join the Mahomedans in their mosques or the Christians in their churches without any scruple and appear outwardly indifferent. It is therefore not their religion that inspires this brave people to resist their nominal Turkish masters, but a sort of Highland spirit which makes them love independence and liberty, rare among Orientals.

MUNICIPAL MISGOVERNMENT—AN INSTANCE. Our experience in the Bombay Presidency of representative Municipal bodies has been by no means always a happy one. The recent case of the suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality, after gross misconduct had been proved against them, at once occurs to mind and several other bodies have at various times merited and received similar drastic treatment. However in spite of the very questionable success of the schemes of representative Government, which have been sanctioned in the past, the present Home Government seems determined to encourage their extension in every possible occasion, with the result that local Governments are harassed with complaints, are put to the trouble and expense of inquiries, and, finally, in frequent cases, have to resume the powers which they formerly exercised. Such instances are not confined to India, but occur in all parts of the East where too generous schemes of local government are easily and precipitately granted. They have been of recent occurrence in the Straits Settlements, where the conduct of the Municipalities became such a scandal that Government, appointed a commission to hold a general enquiry into the work of such bodies throughout the colony. Municipalities are in existence at Singapore, Penang and Malacca and the commission after inquiring at these three places have issued a report strongly condemning the representative system, which after thirteen years' trial they describe as a failure. It seems obvious that in the Straits Settlements, at any rate, the people cannot be trusted to manage their own affairs, for if during thirteen years their elected representatives cannot assimilate some notions of local government, they will certainly never do so. The Commissioners report that there are in the colony few men who are competent for the work or who are prepared to devote the large amount of time required for regular attendance at Committees. In consequence there was an almost entire lack of supervision by the responsible authorities. Of this the Municipal officers, both principals and subordinates, appear to have taken full advantage. Their work was performed in a most negligent and careless manner, and in one case at least corrupt practice was proved. The Commissioners accordingly recommend that the municipal system be abolished in the Colony and that in Singapore and Penang, advisory councils to Government, composed of persons nominated by the Governor, take their place. In Malacca they recommend that the Municipality be carried on as a Government Department. Whether the local Government will be permitted by the Colonial Office to adopt these drastic, but evidently necessary measures, we do not know. We hope they will. Municipal bodies in some large towns such as Bombay conduct their affairs with moderate success, but the universal application of the principles of local self-government is unnecessary, and opposed to the interests of efficient administration.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moldavia" with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo, passed Suez at 3 p. m. on Thursday.

THE offices of the Punjab Government will close at Simla on Saturday and re-open at Lahore on the 14th instant, the Dussera holidays intervening.

SIR GEORGE ROOS KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, returns to India in November, probably in the same steamer as Lord Hardinge.

MAJOR PERRY, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is the officer selected for special duty under the Central Committee of Malaria Investigation to study Malaria to Jeypur Agency, Madras.

PRINCE CHAKRABONGS, the third son of King Chulalongkorn, will represent Siam at the Coronation of King George.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TURKISH LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

THERE is a universal desire here that the unfortunate situation that has arisen in consequence of the very natural disinclination of the French Government to assist Turkey to raise a loan in France without certain guarantees may not lead to a *delenda*. Such a result is unthinkable and we may be sure that no effort will be spared by our Government to prevent anything happening to injuriously affect the entente cordiale between ourselves and our neighbours across the Channel. The fact that the French Government has, as all are relieved to learn this morning, waived any rights they possessed for the restoration of Savarkar and that it has refused to allow the Egyptian Nationalist Congress to be held in France, make it incumbent upon our Foreign Office to bring all the pressure it can upon Sir Ernest Cassel to come to the rescue of the Turks in their financial necessities.

POLITICS AND THE JUDICIARY.

Those good Liberals whose motto is *vae victis* will not be very pleased with the Lord Chancellor for having selected a political opponent in the person of Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., for the vacancy on the Bench caused by the lamented death of that high-minded Judge, Mr. Justice Walton. Mr. Eldon Bankes contested one of the Welsh constituencies in 1906 and was so severely beaten by a not particularly distinguished Liberal that apparently he had enough of it, for he did not stand at the last General Election. On other than political grounds not even the stoutest Liberal in the Temple can find fault with the selection made by Lord Loreburn and outside the ranks of the disappointed ones, the appointment is considered in the profession to reflect the credit on the Chancellor's judgment as well as upon his impartiality. A considerable amount of patronage has devolved upon Lord Loreburn since he became Keeper of the King's Conscience, but with one possible exception it cannot be said of any of the judges he has made that they were chosen mainly on account of their party services. But from a man who set at defiance practically the whole of stalwart Liberalism in regard to the creation of J. P.'s, a high sense of responsibility in regard to the higher as well as the lower judicial posts was to be expected.

C.-B.'S ACUMEN.

There were some doubts felt as to the wisdom of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in choosing "Bob" Reid for the woolsack, but like practically the whole of the late Liberal leader's Ministerial appointments the choice has been more than justified. By the way it was not Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who made Mr. Winston Churchill a Cabinet Minister. There are some people who are so unkind as to think that if Sir Henry were still alive the versatile and pushful young Minister would still be an Under-Secretary instead of a Secretary of State. It would perhaps have done him no harm if his promotion to the ministerial hierarchy had been delayed a little longer. Mr. Lloyd George in his Bala speech said that is one of the tragedies of public life—he referred to this country—that men are worn out in body and spirit before they attain the commanding influences which enabled them to render that service to the land, of which they are capable. Democracies, he added, rarely make the best use of their best men, because they do not recognise their quality until it is too late. Their strength is exhausted by the labour of erecting the pedestal upon which they stand to appeal to their countrymen. As a general statement this is open to question. Certainly neither Mr. George himself nor Mr. Churchill have anything to complain of on this score. It is not the Democracy which keeps some politicians from rising, but quite opposite influences. But Mr. Churchill does not owe his rapid advancement entirely or mainly to the Democracy. The influences, which retard the progress of some born leaders, greatly helped to put Mr. Churchill where he now is and Mr. George would admit this if he reflected.

MR. GEORGE AND "TOM" ELLIS.

The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, above referred to, was delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of a marble tablet, erected somewhat tardily in a chapel, in memory of the "Welsh Parnell" as "Tom" Ellis was called before Gladstone, with considerable adroitness, muzzled the ardent young patriot by making him Chief Liberal Whip. I should not have described Mr. Ellis as an Imperialist, sane or otherwise; he seemed to me at any rate until Gladstone astonished the political world by bestowing upon the Private Secretary of a rich Radical manufacturer the important and coveted post mentioned, to have no thoughts beyond the Principality. But if Mr. George's eulogies are correct, Mr. Ellis was not so parochial or perhaps, I should say, so particularist, as he seemed. "He loved Wales with an intense passion. He loved her traditions, her language, her literature, her mountains and her valleys, her great men and her religion and above all he loved her people. He could hardly talk of Wales and Welsh things without tears. But his patriotism was not blind. He admired her achievements, her virtues, and her genius, but he was never blind to the faults of her people. But he always knew them as a man who loved them, and not to expose them, to gird and jibe at them, nor to spit upon them, but to do his best to amend them. Nor was his patriotism narrow. There never was a man who was more alive to the excellences of his own race, but that never allowed him to ignore or to despise the great qualities of other nations. He was a great believer in the British Empire. His ambition for Wales was to see her take her proper place in that Empire, and to make that place the best that he and her sons could win for her. But he was not an Imperialist of the type that could only display its patriotism by insulting other nations or by jeering at races in the Empire to which he did not belong." Mr. George concluded his speech spoken by the way in the vernacular :—"He was the perfect type of Welshman that one day would tread these hills—the highly-educated Welshman who loved his country. Some of them might live to see with their own eyes the Wales that Tom Ellis saw just as clearly with that prophetic eye of a faith that was never dimmed—the Wales of a highly-trained people dwelling in valleys, made prosperous by science, a Wales whose people would be intelligent, loving their language, their literature, their land, their religion, making their artistic nature not merely vocal but visible—a Wales that was independent and free—a Wales fearing God and fearing no one else." Mr. George's closing words together with the fact that he is at present the host of the Master of Elibank, principal Liberal Whip, have set people wondering whether Home Rule all round is to be one of the planks in the Liberal programme when the country is next asked to say whether it will continue to place the destinies of the nation and the Empire in the hands of the men now in office or restore the Unionists to power.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is natural for aspirants to Parliamentary honours to take themselves seriously, especially if they are new to political life and one of the genius who is a Unionist candidate for one of the Manchester divisions has just been illustrating this truth. Addressing a meeting last Friday night he had, he said, just come from consultation with the Chief Whip (Sir Alexander Acland-Hood) and the chief agent (Mr. Percival Hughes), and he brought their authority to announce to the party in Lancashire that the Unionist Party in the House of Commons would spare no effort to turn out the Government during the autumn session (*sic*). We must wait and see. The holiday season is hardly over and so far Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the only man of importance in the Opposition who has delivered a political speech since the adjournment. There is nothing in what he said at Burmingham last night to make one think that the Opposition will try to force a General Election before the Coronation; but of course everything or almost everything depends upon the outcome of the Conference. As to what that outcome is likely to be we are all still in complete ignorance. Perhaps the speeches to be delivered during the next fortnight may throw some light on the situation.

CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION.

Indians have not done at all well this time in the recent open competitive examination for the Home, Indian and Colonial Civil Services; indeed of the first 98 names, published a few days ago, only one is an oriental name and its owner, Waris Ameer Ali, is in common with a number of other competitors not at present entitled to the offer of an appointment. Whether he and the rest of the candidates alluded to may eventually receive such an offer depends upon the final allocation of the men higher up on the list. Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, who occupies the seventy-seventh place in the order of merit, entered for the Home and Indian services; let us hope that he will be lucky enough to receive a billet. It is interesting to observe in connection with what has lately been said as to the increased and increasing attraction that a career in London appears to have for the most clever of the young men who compete in these examinations that although the candidate at the very top, Sigismund David Schloss, entered solely for the Home Service only eight more did the same, and of these there is but one who has come out in the first dozen. The position of the remaining seven is respectively as follows : 37, 41, 42, 64, 74, 81, 96. On the other hand, not a single one of the entire batch of successful candidates entered for the Indian Service alone. Ten, including Nos. 2 and 11, put down their names for both Home and India. The rest made no selection from the three services. Cramming is not yet a thing of the past; just half of the 98 were pupils at a certain well known coaching establishment in Bayswater; how many more were similarly prepared elsewhere I cannot say. One would be glad to know if there is any special reason why India makes such a poor show in the present lists. Whatever the reason, it is for obvious reasons to be regretted.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mrs. T. W. Arnold and Miss Beck have issued invitations to an "At Home" to be held next Monday in the rooms set apart for the use of the National Indian Association in the house in Cromwell Road which the India Office has rented. The occasion will be a sort of house-warming and may perhaps appease those who think that there should have been some ceremonial opening of the premises as a whole. How differently would this interesting experiment have been inaugurated if it had been in Colonial hands. All the arts of publicity would have been resorted to and next morning telegrams would have appeared in the Press throughout the Empire reporting the proceedings. When will India consent to copy the example of the Colonies and learn that a country which in these days does not advertise is ignored? In its obituary notice of the late Archbishop Maclagan the *Times* refers to the fact that for a short period in his early life he was a subaltern in the Madras Army and adds :—He served three years, retiring on March 24, 1849, with the rank of lieutenant and receiving the pension of his rank. It is strange to think that all these years, as Bishop and Archbishop, with emoluments that sound regal, though in practice they are scanty enough, and at last as archbishop *emeritus*, he should have received through his Indian agents in Parliament-street the minute allowance that he had earned more than half a century ago." It certainly is "strange." Some persons might think it improper that a pension, however minute, should be given for three years' undistinguished military service and a matter of surprise that the Archbishop's conscience should have permitted him to go on drawing it for 61 years.

SERGEANT McDERMOTT'S DEATH.

Strange Coincidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

A remarkable coincidence partly unravelling the mystery attending the death of Sergeant McDermott of the Government Railway Police, Howrah, has just been unfolded in the course of police enquiries The dying words of the deceased that he had been poisoned, corroborated by the testimony of the Chemical Examiner, showing that the viscera and the bottle from which the deceased drank contained strychinine, aroused the strong suspicion of the police who instituted fresh inquiries with a view to solving the mystery. It was not long before they were able to find a chemist's shop whence several grains of the drug had been procured by a medical student. The latter was traced, though not without some difficulty, and is alleged to have implicated a Eurasian as the receiver of several love-letters and a diary showing entries made by the deceased on different dates with reference to the conduct of his wife, have been recovered by the police in the course of search recently made of the deceased's quarters. A cutting from a newspaper, dated August 27th, 1910, showing the deceased had advertised that his wife had left his protection from the 25th of that month and that he would no longer be responsible for any debt or debts incurred by her, has also been obtained by the police from a chest of drawers in the deceased's room.

Orders will be passed in the case by the District Magistrate on the submission of the final report by the police.

THE death is announced of Mr. David Ross, Gotham House, Chamberley, at the age of fifty-one, Mr. Ross joined the Indian Civil Service in 1886, and served in Burma as Assistant Commissioner, becoming Deputy Commissioner in 1899. He was appointed additional District and Sessions Judge in 1902 and Divisional Judge in 1905.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

TRIUMPH THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Royal Family at Gibraltar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Apart from scrappy reports from Spanish sources, silence has followed the copious news of the revolution, which was received from Lisbon last evening.

The feature of events is the well-organised solation of Lisbon by land, telegraph and railway communications being practically entirely cut, while cablegrams for abroad are held up and strictly censored, and it is obvious that only those favourable to the Republicans are allowed to pass. Oporto has only received the meagrest news, and this has evoked a great Republican Demonstration, resulting in a fight with the police in which a number of people were wounded.

President Braga has notified the Powers of the proclamation of a Republic, and the establishment of a Provisional Government. He guarantees public security.

Two Spanish cruisers and other foreign warships have left for Lisbon.

The Foreign Office has no further news from Lisbon, and does not believe that King Manuel is on board a British warship.

No Disturbances in the Provinces.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Reuter wires from Gibraltar that the yacht "Amelia" arrived there at 11-o'clock yesterday evening, with Queen Amalie and the Infante Affonso on board. It is reported that King Manuel was also on board.

Direct news from Lisbon continues to be of the scantiest description, and very belated. The uncertainty of the situation is indicated by a despatch, timed 3·0 a. m., Thursday, which states that the Government is continuing to take measures, in view of the fact that a portion of the Lisbon forces in entrenched camps have not yet thrown in their lot with the Republic.

The latest despatches, sent off at noon, say that the Republic has triumphed throughout the country, and that the General commanding the entrenched camp in Lisbon has thrown in his lot with the Republic.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Fuentes Douoro states that the Republic has been proclaimed everywhere in Portugal, and there have been no disturbances.

Special telegrams are being received describing the proclamation at Funchal and Horta.

In a long interview with the British Minister, President Braga assured him of his deepest respect for Great Britain, towards which the Republic would continue its friendly policy.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Reuter telegraphing from Lisbon at noon yesterday says that among the wounded is ex-Premier Souza, a shell having exploded in his house. Senhor Fonseca to-day motored through the streets with President Braga.

Questions in Madrid Chamber.

Reuter telegraphs from Madrid that in the Chamber, the Republican deputy, Senhor Azcarate, demanded an explanation of the despatch of warships to Lisbon, and of troops to the frontier.

The Premier replying said the Government had received such contradictory news from Lisbon that it no longer regarded the proclamation of the Republic as a definite fact. There were persistent rumours of the resumption of fighting in Lisbon, and the reinforcement of the Monarchists troops. The Spanish Government had not received news of a change of Government rom any official personage of the Government, and they must therefore at present regard events as an insurrectionary movement, the result of which was not known. "The Government," he concluded, "cannot yet recognise the Provisional Government, but will do so if the new regime is definitely established. The warships were sent to the Tagus to protect Spanish subjects. We have not concentrated troops on the frontier, but have instructed those already there to be ready for eventualities."

A Graphic Narrative.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at Lisbon telegraphs :—

"When I escaped from Lisbon on Wednesday in a ship bound for Vigo, the revolution, which was premature and unexpected even by the council of Republicans, was victorious all along the line. Four-fifths of the City was then in the hands of revolutionaries. The mass of people were apathetic and took little part in fighting : the struggle was mainly between the loyal and the disaffected troops. It was in no sense a popular uprising and most of the inhabitants hid in cellars and did not issue from them till the danger was over.

"The loyal troops, especially the Municipal Guards, were fighting for thirty hours. They fought with remarkable bravery. Though they outnumbered the republicans, they were disheartened by want of enthusiasm on the part of their officers, many of whom secretly sympathised with the Revolutionists. Weakened by losses and lacking leadership the small bodies of Royalists at different points hoisted the white flag on Wednesday morning. Finally, after some of the most desperate street fighting I have ever witnessed, equalling that at Constantinople, a great body of troops joined the Republicans in mass.

"The outbreak took the Government by complete surprise. The spark was the murder of Dr. Bombarda, who was a fanatical Republican and active propagandist, by a Lieutenant of the General Staff named Santos, an ardent Royalist. He was recently an inmate of Dr. Bombarda's lunatic asylum. The extreme revolutionaries used the murder as a weapon to incite the people. The Republican newspaper the "Seculo," on the 3rd instant, circulated a placard calling on the people to end the Monarchy which is permitting such foul deeds. Riots ensued in the evening and were suppressed, but the rioters went to the barracks of the First Artillery and in response to the clamorous demands of the populace, the artillerymen mutinied. They made prisoners of the only two officers in the barracks, trampled on the Royalist flag which the mob tore into pieces and broke into the armoury and distributed rifles to civilians. The artillerymen then marched out of barracks carrying the Republican flag. Four field guns took up commanding positions on the heights in the part of Praca Marquez Pombal and entrenched themselves. They seized the showmen's booths and refreshment stalls in the great fair on the Avenidad Liberdade, converting them into barricades.

Spreading the News.

"The news of the rising was quickly telegraphed and telephoned to the other disaffected centres and immediately in accordance with a pre-arranged plan telegraphic and railway communication between Lisbon and the outer world was cut off.

"The 16th Infantry Regiment in barracks, in the North East of the city, hearing of the revolt of the Artillery, also mutinied, shooting the Colonel and two officers in cold blod. Led by the sergeants they poured into the streets where they were joined by their civilian sympathisers. They effected a junction with the Artillerymen before the Government had completed the posting of the Municipal guards and the 5th Regiment of Cassadores Infantry Brigade on the heights overlooking the Avenidad Liberdade. The Police were called out but the Chief was absent. He telegraphed to the Minister of War that he had been taken suddenly ill and was compelled to remain in bed.

"At the time of the outbreak several Cabinet Ministers were at dinner parties in distant parts of the city. The Military Commander of Lisbon and many officers were absent at the seaside resort of Cascaes. King Manuel was giving a banquet in honour of President-elect Fonseca, hence there was a chaos in the Royalist ranks. The Colonel of the General Staff did not arrive until Tuesday morning, a British subject at Cascaes having lent him an automobile as the railway was cut. In the meanwhile the insurgents, led by naval officers in uniform who at the first sign of revolution came ashore, commandeered and mounted cab-horses, broke through the Royalist lines and joined the rebels and superseded the sergeants who had hitherto been in command. There was considerable desultory firing during the night between Monday and Tuesday and the Royalist Colonel was satisfied with holding the revolutionists till daylight. A body of the rebels at three in the morning proceeded to the Palace of Necessidades. They were received by the fire of machine guns of the Infantry Brigade assigned for the protection of the Palace and they fled in disorder. Many mutineers were captured.

"At sunrise, the sailors in the Marine Barracks of Alcantura hoisted the Republican flag. They sent detachments to snipe at the Brigade guarding the Palace. At the same time the three warships in the bay hoisted the Republican flag and fired a salute, the crews manning the ship and cheering, while the people ashore returned the cheers. A desperate struggle on board the "Fernando" ended in a temporary down hauling of the rebel ensign.

A Dead City.

"The City was now as dead, save for rival armed camps, breathlessly awaiting naval battle. The Republican cruisers, "Rafael" and "Adamastor," steamed across the bay broadside on to the flagship "Dom Pedro" which was still flying the Royal standard, but the guns of the latter did not open fire on the admirable target. The "Rafael" and "Adamastor" arrived off Alcantura and opened fire on the Palace at a range of a thousand yards. The second shot carried off the Royal ensign, the others going wide and striking and tumbling down the adjoining houses whose inhabitants had luckily fled.

"King Manuel throughout displayed the greatest bravery. Though many of his entourage had fled he refused to go, but ultimately yielded and quitted the Palace in an automobile, smiling and smoking a cigarette. He bitterly resented the necessity for a flight which was rendered more humiliating by the fact that the Republicans sent him an ultimatum early on Tuesday demanding his abdication before four in the afternoon. The Republicans sought him on board the Brazilian cruiser, "Sao Paulo," but the Commander refused to allow them on board. The "Adamastor" and Rafael' then steamed back to the Arsenal and bombarded the Ministries of War and Marine, killing the employes at their desks. They shelled the Praca Commercio, killing some Municipal guards and numerous spectators. Apparently the object of the cruisers was to take the Royalist troops in the rear. The latter by a circuitous route brought field-guns to Dom Pedro Square. Two shots took effect on the gunners of the "Rafael" which immediately retired."

"The more powerful "Adamastor" steamed past the Arsenal jetty and bombarded the impregnable citadel of San Jorge. Though shelling did little damage, the large garrison hauled down the Royalist ensign and hoisted Republican colours. Meanwhile fierce artillery fighting continued throughout the day between the insurgents and the Royalists holding each end of the Avenidad Liberdade. The insurgent guns swept the Avenidad damaging hotels on either side, in which were several English people. As the firing was at the hottest the occupants were lowered from the windows at the back, climbed the wall and took refuge in a stable where they subsisted on bread and fruit for two days. The night found both the sides confident. The Royalists who had the best of the street fighting, used the darkness to tighten the cordon.

"The Foreign Minister assured me that the suppression of the revolt was only a question of hours. The Directorate of five, controlling the Republicans, declared, "We will and must win, if not to-day, then to-morrow." None in Lisbon slept on Tuesday night. The City was in inky blackness, disturbed by the cannonade and the whirr of machine guns of the forces on the opposing heights. I crept up the deserted Avenidad and found that the Royalists had mounted guns on the heights to the West. They were bombarding the insurgents, but probably doing little damage in the darkness. Returning to the hotel I mounted the roof and saw the searchlights of two Republican cruisers sweeping the bay.

A Grim Tragedy.

"Presently there was a grim tragedy. Further out the "Dom Carlos" rode at anchor. During the day she had not given a sign of fire, but suddenly there was a great commotion observable on board. The noise of wrangling and shouting was borne across the water, and lights were seen moving. Then volleys of musketry and the rattle of machine guns told the three Englishmen and myself on the roof of the hotel, who were mute witnesses of the scene, that a struggle for the possession of the ship was going on. Any doubts were removed when the warship's forward searchlight was turned on to the quarter-deck lighting up the objects as day. There stood a group of officers with a few sailors round a machine gun. As the searchlight found them and held them in its white glare a volley from the enemies, hidden in darkness forward, crashed into their midst, and I saw those on the quarter-deck using the machine-gun. But blinded by the intense light, how could they see to shoot? Then came darkness and a pause, but the tell-tale light flashed out again. It held the victims in its grip and as their dark uniforms were silhouetted against that beam of white light, the hidden machine forward whirred afresh and the rest of the group on the quarter-deck went down. Once more the searchlight flashed out, but there was no need for fresh Republican volleys. Every man of that little body was lying dead around the gun. So perished the last of the gallant remnant of officers and men of the "Dom Carlos" who sealed with their lives their allegiance to the King."

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Gibraltar that King Manuel is on board "Amelia." Forts and warships fired Royal salutes this morning and the Governor's Military Secretary boarded the yacht and welcomed the King.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" and "Localanzeiger" suggest that Britain knew and approved of the Portuguese revolution.

The "Post" suggests the partition of Portuguese colonies between Germany and England. The "Vossische Zeitung" believes that England will exploit Portuguese debts as a means of cheaply obtaining Portuguese Colonies.

NEW ISSUE OF INDIA BONDS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The issue is announced of four million sterling of three and a half per cent. India Bonds, of which £2,260,000 is for the Indian Midland Railway, and the balance to discharge the Debentures of the Madras and Indian Midland Railways falling due in 1911 and 1912. Tenders will be received up to the 12th instant.

HAMBURG SHIPBUILDING STRIKE.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

Hamburg telegrams state that shipbuilding hands have accepted the employers' compromise proposals.

COTTON DISPUTE ENDED.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Cardroom workers after a conference with Mr. Askwith submitted to the general committee of the Cottonmasters' proposals which were acceptable to all.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Unionists have withdrawn the candidate nominated to oppose General Botha, considering that opposition would be a tactical error.

CURZON-WYLLIE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

On the 19th inst., Lord Roberts will unveil a memorial tablet to the late Col. Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie in the Crypt of St. Paul's.

It is semi-officially stated in Berlin that the Crown Prince is expected to leave on his Far Eastern tour at the beginning of November, embarking at Genoa on board a North-German Lloyd liner.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CHINESE PRINCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Reuter wires from San Francisco that what is believed to have be an attempt to assassinate Prince Tsai-hsun was frustrated, when detectives arrested a heavily armed Chinaman on board the steamer "Chiyo", on which the Prince and party sailed homewards

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from San Francisco that Fong, a member of Revolutionary Society, was seized in the act of reaching for a revolver. He confessed that he intended to kill Prince Tsai-hsun.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS.

A Knotty Point.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Reuter wires from Washington that there is authority for the statement that all the objections of the European exporters of textiles to the American customs regulations have been settled, except as regards the regulation, which requires samples to be submitted by the Consuls, which promises to be a knotty problem.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

A case of cholera has occurred on an emigrant ship at New York.

ENGLISH RACING.

Plant's Injuries.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Jockey, Plant, who was thrown and seriously injured at Kempton Park early in August, will resume riding at the Newmarket Cambridgeshire meeting.

The latest betting on the Cesarewitch is :—9 to 2 against Pure Gem, 13 to 2 against Verney, 100 to 8 against Columbus, and 100 to 6 against Declare.

Shuletoi, Bellrock and Charlemont have been scratched for the Cesarewitch.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

In Danger like Dera Ghazi Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, OCT. 7.

A correspondent writes that the Indus is causing destruction on the side of the Dera Ismail Khan site of Millitary Works. A godown in now under water and a number of bungalows have been washed away. During the last week his river made an advance of 300 feet towards Dera Ismail Khan and if this rate of encroachment continues Dera Ismail Khan might share the fate of Dera Ghazi Khan, The Government has sanctioned the construction of a pucca bund, owing to some of the survey party and the engineer-in-chief the construction work has not yet been taken in hand. The site for the boat bridge however has been selected and the necessary materials has been collected.

SCHOOL BOYS ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, OCT. 7.

During the past three days there has been great dissatisfaction amongst the boarding students of the Government High School, owing to the issue by the authorities of a new order. Hitherto the students had returned to school after play hours at 7 p.m. or 7-10, but as the days were growing shorter the authorities did not like the idea of the boys going about in the dark. On Tuesday a new order was given to return to school at 6-45 p.m., which was disregarded and the students remained away for the night. On the following day, they managed to get the day scholars to remain away from school. An order was at once issued directing the students to be in their seats by 10 a.m. yesterday, which was fortunately promptly obeyed and classes were held.

LIFE ASSURANCE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

A comprehensive bill, dealing with the question of Life Assurance, has been sent home by this week's mail. This will be brought before the Council, early in the Calcutta Session. Another small bill covering Provident Funds and Societies has been prepared and is under the discussion of the Administrative Departments.

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 7.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" which arrived here to-day with the First Border Regt. from Madras brought from Port Blair the Scott Fusiliers. The steamer leaves on Tuesday with the First Royal Scott Fusiliers for Durban en route to Pretoria, stopping at Mauritius en voyage.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a book of poems in Arabic entitled "Natamyati" purporting to be published by Ali Al Ghayati of the "Al Alum" newspaper at Castalyula press at Cairo, Egypt.

THE East India Association has just added 25 new numbers to its list that H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh has most kindly sent Dr. Pollen £30 to enable to carry on until further subscriptions can be raised.

ACTING Sergeant Major Gibbon, of the Burma Railways, died yesterday morning of heart failure at age of 41 years. He had been in Rangoon about one year, during which time he made many friends.

THE Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, M. P. Secretary of State for War, has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the King.

H. E. LADY MINTO.

Presentation of Pearl Necklace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

There was a large gathering of ladies at Viceregal Lodge to-day when the presentation of a handsame pearl necklace was made to H. E. Lady Minto. The present was suscribed for by a very large number of ladies.

In making the presentation Lady Dane said :—"Your Excellency, It is my pleasant duty to act as a spokeswoman for the British and Indian ladies who have joined in offering you this personal souvenir of your stay in India. The original scheme was that the souvenir should be from the ladies of Simla and the Punjab. However, as it took shape some Rulers and wives of Rulers of Indian States, ladies from Bombay and the United Provinces and other parts of India who had been brought in contact with your Excellency, joined, so we can now claim to represent the ladies of India. Our object in asking your Excellency to accept the necklace of Indian pearls from Bahrein which is a portion of the Indian Protectorate, with this booklet containing the names of the suscribers and a series of views of India, was that you might have something to show that the ladies of India were not unmindful of all what you have done for the good of all communities in this great continent, both socially and by your active promotion of the Dufferin Fund work, which you inherited from your predecessors and by your own creation of the Minto Nursing Association—matters in which we, women, naturally take the strongest personal interest. Then, most of us have been privileged to enjoy the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and we hope that when you wear this necklace you will sometimes remember the strenuous, but we hope happy, days that have been spent out here with us of which we, on our part, shall always cherish the most pleasant and grateful recollections. On behalf of the ladies of India, I now ask your Excellency to accept this small token of our sincere regard and affection."

H. E. Lady Minto, in reply, said:—"Lady Dane and Ladies. It is not easy for me to find adequate words in which to convey to this large and representative body of the ladies of India my thanks for the magnificent pearl necklace you have so generously presented to me. I assure you I greatly prize this token of your friendship and I thank you from my heart for your lovely farewell gift. I shall feel honoured in wearing it, not only because it is a beautiful ornament, but also as a remembrance of the kindly feelings which prompted you to present it to me. I thank you most heartily for the sympathetic words of your address and your allusion to my work in connection with the Dufferin Fund and the Minto Nursing Association. I have been fully conscious of the great responsibilities that were mine, and I assure you that anything I may have achieved, anything I may have accomplished, has been a labour of love. If I have achieved any success, if I can claim to have been instrumental in relieving suffering or in bringing a ray of sunshine into the lives of some who have troubles and hardships to contend with, I have indeed reaped an ample reward. It grieves me to have to bid you farewell. I do so with real regret. It has always been a pleasure to me to welcome my friends, both English and Indian, to Viceregal Lodge, and I hope you carry away a happy remembrance of your visits here. I know the paths in life that we are destined to follow in the future will not run in parallel lines, but you may be sure that wherever I am, I shall never forget the friendship I have formed in India and I shall always take the most genuine interest in all that concerns you. In bidding you goodbye allow me once more to express my heartfelt thanks for the beautiful necklace and also for the booklet containing the names of the subscribers which has been so artistically decorated with the views of India. I very deeply appreciate all the care and thought that has produced so perfect a record which adds such historical interest to the pearls. Both the necklace and the booklet will remain cherished souvenirs to me of the five years spent in India. They have passed all too quickly and I shall ever look back to them with feelings of gratitude and affection."

BRUTAL MURDER OF A BRAHMIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PENUKONDA, OCT 7.

On the morning of the 5th instant the townspeople were thrown into a flutter on account of a cold blooded murder discovered to have been committed the previous night in the heart of the fort. The victim is a old Marhwa Brahmin of Dharwar who had been carrying on contract work and money-lending for the past fifteen years. He was living alone, his wife having died a few months ago and was a strong old man of sixty years. The inquest held this morning in the presence of local Sub-Magistrate discloses marks of violence of a brutal character. Deceased had cashed two cheques previously in the local treasury of the aggregate value of Rs. 700.

A NEW MAHDI.

Fight with Troops.

Cairo, Sept. 11.

Particulars of the latest "Mahdi" incident, reported several days ago from the province of Berber, have now come to hand.

A certain El Sherif Mukhtar, who by his title "Sherif" claims to be a descendant of the Prophet, and his three sons, proclaimed themselves Mahdis in the village of Kettat Lebab, and were disposed to resist the Sudan authorities. The Governor of Damer was advised by telephone, and the case was submitted to the Governor of Berber who immediately despatched the sub-Governor of Damer, and a small force of soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Hassan Charara, to induce the false Mahdis to surrender quietly.

On arriving at Kitta Lebab, the Cadi of Omdurman was charged to approach the Sherif and his sons, and induce them to give up their wild ideas. The efforts of the Cadi, however, were unsuccessful, and the Sheikh of the district was deputed to use his influence with the fanatical men.

By this time they had become somewhat excited and the Sherif, drawing his lance, killed the Sheikh on the spot, whereupon a skirmish ensued, two of the dead Sheikh's companions being wounded in the fray. With the object of frightening the unruly men, the officer in command fired several shots into the air, but this was without avail, for the "Mahdi" and his three sons threw themselves upon the soldiers, and fire consequently had to be opened on them.

The Sherif was wounded, and one of his sons killed, while the two other sons received slight injuries. One soldier was killed in the melee, another seriously wounded, and a sub-lieutenant was slightly hurt.

The affair terminated by the arrest of the Sherif and his two remaining sons. The wounded were conveyed to Damer, and subsequently transferred to the hospital at Atbara.

The Governor of Berber has sent a report of the occurrence to the acting Governor-General of the Soudan.

THE current issue of the "Gazette of India" publishes revised rules regulating the admission of Junior Military Officers to the Political Department of the Government of India.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN MADRAS.

The Committee's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 7.

The Committee, appointed by the Government of Madras last year, to consider the question of accommodation to be provided for elementary schools in the city of Madras has submitted its report. The Committee has reported that these schools, other than those under Missionary management, are badly located and has recommended the Corporation of Madras should build 40 model schools, two for each Municipal division, at a cost of between Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 each the cost being spread over ten years. It is calculated the cost of the maintenance of each school will be about Rs. 1,500 per annum or Rs. 60,000 for forty schools, of which, it is expected, about Rs. 12,000 will be recovered from school fees. Thus the Corporation will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 48,000 every year. The Committee has recommended, in view of the increased cost, the Government should free the Corporation from the aid of about Rs. 20,000 which it is now giving these schools annually.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. S. Iyer, Forest Zoologist, is granted one month's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The undermentioned Asst. Engineers have been posted as follows :—Madras, Messrs. Gollan, Ireland, Majumdar and Platts.

Bombay—Messrs. Gammon, Kirkpatrick, Lewis and Spink.

United Provinces—Mr. Gilbart, Dawson, Lacey and Morphy.

Punjab—Mr. Quinton.

Burma—Messrs. Chapman and Vyale.

Eastern Bengal—Alexander and Malik.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Battye, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, has one month's leave.

Mr. Glancy is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Captain Heale is appointed City Magistrate, Peshawar.

Captain Crosthwaite is appointed Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Captain Anderson, Political Assistant, is given fifteen months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hafeez is posted as Coin Officer, Calcutta Currency Office.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Chandler, Military Accountant, has six months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Simpson officiates as Chief Inspector of Mines vice Mr. Wilson. Khan Shaib Muhammad Kazim officiates as Deputy Post Master General, 3rd Grade, vice Mr. Currie.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mcgregor, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is posted to Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Cuff, Upper Burma Vol., is a pointed hony. Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, vice Todd Naylor.

Capt. Steel, 17th Cavalry, is promoted Maj.; Lt.-Col. Peace, C. V. D., is gazetted Col. ; Lt.-Col. Taylor retires from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Booner is appointed Engineer for Superintending works in ships in Bombay Dockyard.

Lt. Dalziel and Second Lt. Melhuish are confirmed in their respective appointments. Asst. Engineer Wengi is granted six months' leave.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 7.

During the week ending the 3rd instant 118 434 cwts of wheat was exported from the port of Karachi bringing up the total exports since 1st January 1910 to 13,514,150 as against 11,642828 cwts for the corresponding period of 1909

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 7.

At the conclusion of the last rabi the total amount of suspended arrears of Land Revenue in the whole of the Punjab have been reduced to eight and a half lakhs, of which six and a quarter lakhs are outstanding in the Delhi Division.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during week parts Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Savantvadi, good Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Kathiawar, moderate Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Dharwar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, slight Broach, Palanpur, Cutch. Rainfall sufficient, and generally beneficial. Standing crops slightly damaged excessive rain Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Savantvadi rats Karachi, insects Larkana, grasshoppers Ahmednagar, Poona, Dharwar, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting progressing parts Sind, Gujarat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing continues Broach, Satara, Baroda, retarted excessive rain Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Prices risen Ahmedabad, fallen other Gujarat Districts, Upper Sind Frontier, Bijapur, Dharwar, parts Deccan and Konkan, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 19 to 40, Konkan 13 to 29, Karnatak 2 to 25 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 18 per cent. more than normal to 23 per cent. less, Deccan 25 per cent. more to 19 per cent. less.

LIU YU-LIN has been appointed Chinese Minister in London. He held the post of Consul-General in South Africa during the immigration of Chinese labour for the mines.

THE death took place on Sept. 19, at his residence, Hartsdown Margate, of Capt. Charles Taddy Hatfeild, late King's Dragoon Guards. Capt. Hatfeild, who was the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles T. Hatfeild, of Hartsdown, was born in 1835 and educated at Winchester College. In 1861 he received his commission in the King's Dragoon Guards, and served with his regiment both at home and in India. He retired on the death of his father in 1874. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Kent, and also a Cinque Port magistrate. Capt. Hatfeild had just celebrated his silver wedding, having married on Sept. 1, 1885, Maud Harriet Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. Beck, vicar of Muxstoke, Warwickshire.

SAVARKAR'S EXTRADITON.

Arbitration Agreed Upon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 6.

France and Great Britain have agreed that the circumstances of the escape and recapture of Savarkar and the international question involved shall be submitted to arbitration, and that in the event of Savarkar being convicted, sentence will not be carried out, beyond detention, pending the arbitration award.

NASIK CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

At the Bombay High Court on Friday, the further hearing was resumed of the Nasik Conspiracy case before the Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Sir Narayan C. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Inspector E. John Parker, of Scotland Yard, examined by the Advocate General, said that he had known Savarkar since 1907. He had seen him at India House. When Bepin Chandra Pal came to England, Vinayak Savarkar left India House and joined Pal at his residence at Sinclair Road. Witness said he was present at the meeting which was held at Caxton Hall in 1908. Vinayak Savarkar made a speech at the meeting, which was presided over by Bepin Chandra Pal. Professor Gokul Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai, also addressed the meeting.

Why was the meeting held?—To commemorate the anniversary of Govind Sing.

What did Savarkar do before the meeting?—He fixed two flags on the platform.

Where did he get the flags?—The flags were brought to the meeting by Madam Cama.

Contining the witness said that he took notes of the proceedings of the meeting as part of his official duty. After the meeting was over, Savarkar and Madam Cama distributed to the audience leaflets of a seditious nature. It was on the 13th March 1910, that he arrested Savarkar at Victoria station.

He then gave a list of the articles found in Savarkar's box. Among other things he found in the trunk two copies of "The War of Independence," seven copies of a manuscript, "Choose oh Indian Princes," one copy of "The Life of Mazzini," one photo-zinco block of Mazzini and two prints of the same, one copy of "Garibaldi," a pamphlet, a scrap book with newspaper cuttings in the vernacular, a number of extracts from English papers, most of them referring to the assassination of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie. Three or four copies of the "Indian Sociologist," a booklet entitled "Bande Mataram," and some manuscripts in the vernacular.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Baptista. During the course of the cross-examination, witness said that at the meeting in Caxton Hall there were a few Englishmen and ladies. He went several times to India House. Regarding the trunk witness said that the name of "Iyer" was printed on it, but Savarkar told him that the contents of the trunk belonged to him.

Mr. Baptista said that he wanted to ask witness as to the illegality of the arrest of Savarkar in London, but submitting to the ruling of the Court he had refrained from putting any question. Mr. Baptista however requested their Lordships to take a note of the point.

The witness was further cross-examined by Mr. Rangnekar. Witness said that he did not know Marathi. He did not say to Mr. Montgo-merie that he had found in the trunk, amongst other articles, papers referring to the assassination of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chire witness said that investigations as to the purchase of Browning pistols in Paris were made there at the instance of the Commissioner of Police in London.

Re-examined by the Advocate General witness said that all the contents found in the trunk were noted in a list. The books found therein had Savarkar's name written on them.

THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your issue of October 6th the following:—"To the health factor Mr. Raphael devotes considerable space. However much the term, "the white man's grave" be inveighed, it is likely, he says, to remain an appendage to Sierra Leone. But it is no longer applicable. The conditions and chances of health are entirely different from what they were, twelve years ago, and even much later. The discoveries and labours of Manson and Ross and Prout—the last was P. M. O. at Sierra Leone—have enabled life and death to be a great deal less a matter of chance. In several respects Sierra Leone is the most desirable West African colony in which to live. Now, Sir, what gave Sierra Leone its well deserved and sinister title? Malaria. And how comes it that it no longer merits that title? Because malaria has been scotched by mosquito destruction after the methods advocated by Ross.

Again, it is well-known that Ismailia a few years ago was well-nigh uninhabitable, the place was infested with mosquitoes and 70 per cent. of the white population was shattered with malaria. Ross came, he saw, he conquered. Malaria is practically unknown there now.

Yet, again, before the Cuban war, yellow fever (another mosquito-borne disease) was endemic in Havana, and from thence disastrous epidemics emanated, from time to time, which spread all over the W. Indies. The Americans came, they applied Ross's methods with characteristic energy, and for the first time within knowledge the dreaded "Yellow Jack" disappeared from Havana.

Last but not least, before the advance of modern knowledge revealed to us the etiology of malaria and yellow fever, the French essayed to pierce the Panama Isthmus. They failed. Thousands of lives were lost, millions of money were squandered, but the jungles and swamps were too much for them. The mosquito won and man was driven back. Then came Ross's epoch-making discovery. Armed with this the Americans again tackled the problem and now we know for certain that in 1915 the greatest commercial enterprise the world has ever known will be brought to a successful issue. Without Ross's methods it would have been impossible.

Contrast all this with our procedure in India. A few days ago a Committee of the Corporation submitted a report regarding the closure of wells. Stripped of verbiage it amounted to this: that people kept their wells open on a plea of religious prejudice, but really because they feared the failure of the pipe supply; that it would be advisable to allow wooden covers with traps, have frequent inspections and so forth and so on. In two words, do nothing. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might" is an injunction applicable to the West, here we render it:—Whatever thy hand findeth to do, put it off till to-morrow, and if possible altogether.

And finally, we are now favoured with a report on Mian Mir and Major James' ill-digested and inaccurate allegations. We are assured that the Committee making this report is a strong one," consisting of an I. C. S. man, a Cantonment Magistrate, and a member of the I. M. S. Observe the precedence accorded. One would be inclined to laugh, were the matter less serious. And what says this "strong committee"? "Ditto to James and Christophus." I cannot take up your space, but it was abundantly proved at the time, that James' deductions, now hopelessly inaccurate, that the measures adopted were quite inadequate, and that even then they were productive of much benefit. Without arguing the matter in detail I will content myself with postulating this one point—the Suez and Panama Canal Companies spent thousands of pounds over the thing and succeeded. How much did the Indian Government contribute towards the Mian Mir experiments? Nothing at all, I understand—the semi-bankrupt Cantonment Fund, faced it all and of course the experiment was choked for lack of money. I said once before, I think it was in the Medical Congress :—Give Professor Ross a couple of lakhs of rupees and a free hand and inside a year malaria will be but a name in Mian Mir : I repeat it now, and that in the face of "strong Committees" or anyone else. And as there, so here; let Bombay spend £20,000 per annum for five years on malarial prophylaxis under the guidance of sanitary experts, not amateurs; let her rulers show some backbone, and without treading upon the people's susceptibilities in matters of moment, sweep aside ignorant prejudice and superstition, and before the expiry of the period the expenditure will have been returned an hundred fold in the form of improvement in the health of the community. Will they do it? Not they. It is the country of to-morrow.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. FORMAN,
P. M. O., Bombay Brigade.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

A full list of the Mansion House King Edward Memorial Committee has been issued. It consists of 230 names, representative of every branch of public life and activity.

The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada were inspected by Mr. Haldane and Earl Roberts at the Duke of York's School on Sept. 16, and subsequently marched to the Guildhall, where they were welcomed by the Lord Mayor.

A fund of £100,000 has been guaranteed for the purpose of a three years' empire tour of the Naval and Military Tournament.

The Chinese Judges and the Attorney-General of Pekin, who are now visiting England, were on Sept. 21 entertained at luncheon by the London Court of Arbitration.

The Trade Union Congress came to a close on Sept. 17. Newcastle-on-Tyne has been chosen as the meeting place for next year's Congress.

An International Conference on Unemployment was opened on Sept. 19 in Paris.

The masters of the Lancashire cotton trade have unanimously decided to close on Oct. 1 all the Federation mills in the event of the Fern Mill dispute not being previously settled and the instructions given by the Cardroom Amalgamation to the grinders at the Rutland Spinning Company not being withdrawn.

Employers and men concerned in the lock-out of boilermakers began a conference at Edinburgh on Sept. 21, but have made little progress towards an agreement. At the same time 1,500 men have struck work at Palmer's Shipbuilding Yard, Jarrow-on-Tyne, owing simply to a change in the system of timekeeping.

On the other hand, progress is being made towards a settlement of the Ely Colliery dispute, which has caused the crisis throughout the South Wales coalfield.

Sir Albert de Rutzen concluded at Bow Street Police Court on Sept. 21 the hearing of the case in which Hawley, Harvey Crippen is charged with the wilful murder of his wife, and Ethel Le Neve with being an accessory after the fact. Both prisoners were committed for trial.

At the resumed inquest on the human remains supposed to be those of Mrs. Crippen, Le Neve's landlady, repeated to the corner a conversation which she had with her. Le Neve, who was in a state of great agitation, said that it was on account of Miss Elmore, who was Crippen's wife.

The returns of the South African Union election give the Nationalists a majority of thirteen over all parties. Rumours are current in Pretoria that a grave Cabinet crisis exists, and that General Botha, the defeated Premier, intends to resign.

The King of the Belgians on Sept. 19 reopened the British Section of the Brussels International Exhibition and bestowed warm praise on the exhibitors for the enterprise and energy displayed by them in restoring their section after the fire.

Newspapers in Paris express the belief that a military understanding between Turkey and Roumania has been arrived at.

The Turkish Government, says the Paris "Temps," have come to an arrangement with Sir Ernest Cassel for the conclusion of a loan, the negotiations with France having fallen through.

The French Government has prohibited the holding of the Egyptian Nationalist Congress in Paris. The Congress was opened in Brussels yesterday.

The German Emperor arrived in Vienna on Sept. 20 and was cordially greeted by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The two monarchs drove to Schonbrunn, where the Kaiser had a prolonged interview with Count von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In the course of a speech in reply to an address of welcome by the Burgomaster of Vienna, the German Emperor recalled the support lent by Germany to Austria at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The United States invitation to participate in an International Opium Conference next year has been accepted in principle by the British Government.

A South American Triple Alliance is foreshadowed by the Hamburger Nachten, the Republics concerned being Argentica, Brazil, and Chile.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Archbishop Maclagan, Lieut.-Col. T. St. G. Chatterbuck, Capt. J. G. Le Marchant, Capt. C. T. Hatfeld, Capt. E. S. Jervis, Mr. D. Ross, I. C. S., Mr. R. E. Master, I. C. S., retired, Mr. H. Rassam, and Lady de Rothschild.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

New British Section Opened..

KING ALBERT of Belgium on Sept. 19 opened the new British Section of the Brussels International Exhibition, built to replace that destroyed by fire on Aug. 14. The ceremony passed off admirably. The King was met by the Earl of Lytton, the Commissioner General, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Askwith and Sir Arthur Hardinge. The British Minister thanked King Albert for his presence. The Government and people of Great Britain, he said, would see in his Majesty's interest a new and precious pledge of the traditonal sympathies uniting the United Kingdom to Belgaum, where the recollections of a common misfortune and of common and courageous efforts to repair it had just been reinforced.

The King replied: "I have listened with keen pleasure to the admirable speech of his Excellency the British Minister, and I thank him cordially for the very amiable words he has addressed to me and for the sentiments of his fellow-countryman which he has so eloquently interpreted. Only a few months ago we were rejoicing in this very place over the great success of the British Section. Its artistic character, with the variety and the perfection of the exhibits, contributed largely to the success of the whole International Exhibition. Alas, in a few hours the fruit of the long efforts of your Committee was wiped out. Treasures of art have been taken for ever from those who, in sending them to us, had given us a precious proof of their interest and their sympathy. Allow me, gentlemen, to say to you again to-day how much I have deplored that sad event, and how I have shared the affliction caused Here, as in England, by the loss of so much work and so many beautiful things. But your firmness and your energy have risen to the height of the circumstances in setting to work again immediately.

"Gentlemen of the Committee, you and your devoted helpers have achieved an incomparable tour de force. Thanks to you and to the British authorities, to whom I am happy to offer the expression of my gratitude, the British Section is reconstituted. Your high courage has added a new element of attraction to our vast enterprise, and you have given to us Belgians a new testimony of friendship which we shall never forget. Your Excellency has associated the British and the Belgian people in the eulogy which you have made in such happy terms of the work of repairing the disaster caused by the fire. Certainly the Belgians have displayed in that work their fine qualities of courage and perseverance which no misfortune can daunt, and I congratulate them upon it highly. Even what shall I say of the English—of the Government as of the exhibitors—who in reconstructing in the space of a few weeks a Section as beautiful and interesting as anyone could possibly wish for have once more shown of what that unconquerable tenacity, the characteristic of the British nation, is capable? I find no words to express to your Excellency my admiration and my gratitude. It is with joy that I declare the new British Section open."

The King visited the various Courts of the new Section, and expressed his complete satisfaction. He said that he was deeply touched by the welcome he had received, and particularly by the sincere and hearty cheering of the British workmen, who for so long had been working day and night.

After the ceremony the delegates and the British Press were entertained at a luncheon by the President of the Royal Commission and the Commissioner-General.

The Belgian newspapers devote many columns of their space to the opening of the new Section of the Exhibition. The "Gazette" expresses the general feeling in the following words:—"The King expressed warmly yesterday to the British Minister the gratitude of Belgium for the effort put forth by the organizers and exhibitors of the British Section. This gratitude is shared by all Belgians, who add to it their admiration. In this instance the English have once more acted gracefully, with energy, and with cordiality. What they have done, without for a moment thinking of making complaints, they have done with a resolute good grace which deserves to be emphasized. It is 'le chic anglais.' Belgium, moreover recognises this fully and owes much to it."

Sir Arthur Hardinge gave an official dinner at the British Legation on Sept. 20 in honour of the reopening of the Section. The dinner was followed by a largely-attended reception.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. HELM.

Further Proceedings.

Lieutenant Siegfried Helm, the young German officer of the 21st battalion, Nassau Regiment, was again brought before the magistrate at Fareham Police Court on September 20. The Court was crowded, the majority of those present being ladies.

The first witness was [illegible] the proprietress of a house at Stretham in which paying guests are received. She asked that her name and address might not be made public and wrote them down for the information of the Court. She said that in August of last year Lieut Wohlfahrt stayed in her house for five weeks. In the present year she received a letter from Lieutenant Helm and after a further communication the defendant came to her house on August 17 and remained there a fortnight. When he left on Aug. 31 he stated that he was going to Bayswater.

By Mr. Travers Humphreys: He usually lunched in her house. He went to the Tower of London and the White City. She did not remember that he mentioned any other places that he visited while in London.

Capt. Claude Goodall Currie said he was living in the house of the last witness at the time the defendant was staying there. In conversation one day the defendant mentioned that he was going to Gambrinus's Restaurant, at which he understood officers of the German Army met socially on Wednesday evenings. He visited the restaurant on Aug. 24. He also said that he hoped to run down to Chatham, Portsmouth, and Aldershot before going back to Germany.

Mr. Travers Humphreys: Did it strike you as unusual that he should be interested in such places as Chatham, Portsmouth, and Aldershot?—No; I thought that as a keen young officer those would be just the places he would like to see.

How did he address you? As Capt. Currie?—Yes.

Did he know whether you had been in the Army?—Yes.

Apart from the fact that he had been to the club of German Reserve Officers, did he mention anything else about what they did there?—No. He said they were merely introduced and chatted.

Did it strike you that there was anything suspicious in his going there?—No.

Mr. Bodkin: Did he say what he expected to get or to do by going to Chatham and the other places?—No.

He seemed a keen officer?—Yes. I understood him to take a keen interest in his profession, and that he wanted to see what he could of the country while he was here. He did not express a wish that I should help him in any way.

Did he in any way suggest how his visits to these places might affect him as a keen German officer?—Now that you speak of it, he made some remark to the effect that as a German officer starting on his career he would like to see all he could in a foreign country of naval and military positions; but he made these remarks in a very natural ordinary sort of way.

CAPT. MARTELLI'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. Horace De Courcy Martelli said that on September 5 he was out riding with Lieutenant Salmond and Mr. Leslie Hamilton. He and Lieut. Salmond were in Service dress; Mr. Hamilton was not. At about a quarter-past twelve o'clock they were riding up the hill on the north side of Portsdown Hill, not far from the north face of Fort Widley. On the east side of the fort there was an enclosure of wire fencing, about four feet high, which stood out some little distance from the beginning of the fortification. The land there was Government property; but the outside the fence it was open to the public. In the direction in which they were riding the rising ground would prevent them seeing a man on top of the hill.

Mr. Bodkin: As you were riding up did Mr. Hamilton exclaim something?—Yes.

And then did you look?—I did. I saw a man dressed in a white suit, with panama hat, standing at the top of the hill, close to the wire fence. He was facing north and standing in the attitude of a man who was writing something down.

Did you notice anything in his hand?—He had in his hand what I took to be a notebook.

How far were you away when you first saw him?—One hundred and fifty yards.

Did you notice what he was doing?—After apparently writing something down he stepped ten or fifteen paces in a northerly direction along the fencing, halted, and appeared again to write something down. He then turned to his left, so as to face the fort and examined closely for an appreciable time.

Could you tell what part of the for the would be able to see?—He was standing in a position which commanded a good view of the north ditch of the fort.

The witness said there was a flanking work just at the point at which the defendant was pacing, but he could not say whether the defendant was measuring it or not. As the defendant was standing, he had his back to them. He then looked over his shoulder, and, presumably, seeing them, walked away down the hill towards Widley Church. They rode down the hill and overtook the defendant, to whom the witness said, "I saw you making some notes just now. Would you be kind enough to show them to me?" He said, 'I do not understand." From his accent he perceived that the defendant was a foreigner; and, dismounting, he repeated what he had said.

THE DEFENDANT'S SKETCH BOOK.

The defendant handed him a brown leather pocket-book, which he went through from beginning to end. In it were several sketches. Among them he saw no sketch of Fort Widley, but he recognised all the sketches except one. He asked the defendant for his name and address, and then said to him, "I am afraid I shall have to ask you to let me keep this book as I have to send it to headquarters at High Street, Porstmouth." He told the defendant that if he called later in the day he would probably get it back. He asked the defendant twice whether he had any other papers on him, and he then produced the Portsmouth "Times" map of Portsmouth—at least the defendant handed him the blue cover—in his opinion in good faith—but the map was not in it. Later, on the defendant produced the map when asked for it. After this conversation the defendant walked on towards Widley Church. The witness mounted and turned back; but after some conversation with Lieut. Salmond he dismounted, and Lieut. Salmond went with the spare horse after the defendant. After his return to Fort Purbrook the witness reported the matter by telephone, and Lieut. Salmond returned to the fort with the defendant who was detained.

Mr. Bodkin: On one occasion did he volunteer some information about the sketches in the book?—Yes. he explained that there was a large map of the district hanging up on the South Parade which was perfectly open for everybody to see and that a good deal of his information was got from that. There was also a powerful telescope on the Clarence Pier which anyone could look through he believed by paying a penny. The forts at Spithead he said could be seen from the Ryde boats and the sketches were entirely for his own information.

Cross-examined by Mr. Travers Humphreys the witness said he had seen photographs publicly displayed of the south side of Fort Widley and he did not know that there was anything to prevent a photograph being taken of the east side.

The witness, in reply to further questions, said that his opinion that one of the sketches was of Farlington Redoubt was based on the fact that Farlington was written below it. From the sketch itself he would not recognise Farlington Redoubt.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Lieut. Francis William Salmond corroborated the evidence of Capt. Martelli, and added that the defendant had gone about a mile before he overtook him, and must have proceeded quickly to get so far in the time. The defendant rode on the spare horse to the fort, where he was blindfolded and taken in and detained.

Leslie Hamilton, aged eleven years, who was riding with Capt. Martelli and Lieut. Salmond, agreed with the evidence of those officers.

Capt. Cecil H. Vise said he was Staff captain in the Royal Garrison Art., South Coast Defences. Any application to visit fortifications containing guns would come to him. Permission was never given to portray any part of the fortifications unless on the express authority of the War Office. In applying for a pass to visit a defence work an applicant must state that he was a British subject. Except by the direct instructions of the War Office permission was never given to take measurements of fortifications.

The witness was examined with reference to the names, figures, and marks on the sketches, and said that one of the most finished and detailed drawings was of the Spithead, Gosport, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southsea Castle, Fort Blockhouse, Fort Monckton, the Spit forts, and other marks which might be either sea forts or buoys. There was also the submarine mining area and torpedo ground near Fort Monckton.

Mr. Bodkin: Is that a plan which would be of value to a skilled person who had noted the spot for development afterwards?

The witness: I think it would. It is more nearly complete than the other drawings.

Mr. Bodkin said that was the case against the defendant, and upon it he asked the Bench to send him for trial.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, for the defence, submitted that there was no case on which any jury could reasonably be asked to convict either for felony or misdemeanour. He agreed that the governing words of the provisions of the Act of Parliament were "for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information," and he went rather further and laid stress on the word "wrongfully" as being the governing word. It was no offence for a person to make a sketch of a fort for the purpose of obtaining information; it must be for the purpose of "wrongfully obtaining information," which presupposed that there were some means by which information might be rightfully obtained. The Act was never intended to deal with and did not cover the case of a person who, being on a public highway or a passenger on a public boat, chose for his own information to make a sketch of anything that he saw, whether it happened to be a fortress or not. Information so obtained was not obtained wrongfully, unless it was the law of this country that one might not make a sketch while sitting in a public place. What was the history of this case from that point of view? Here was a young man, about 23, who was apparently very slightly acquainted with the English language, and who had a friend in Germany who had enjoyed the society of Miss Wodehouse.

This man wrote to Miss Wodehouse stating that he was coming to England to spend his holidays, and that he would be glad to make her acquaintance. For what purpose? He was not writing to her in Portsmouth as an excuse for getting there to see the fortifications. He was writing to her in Brixton in order that he might go with her to see the sights of London. "I am very sorry," he wrote, "to hear from you that you are not in Brixton. I did hope to have a jolly time here in London. I would like a lady friend to sometimes accompany me and show me the city." Then he said, "I will come to Fratton in the forenoon and hope to see you. Will Fratton be far from Portsmouth?" Defendant had not even discovered up to that time that Fratton was near Portsmouth. Going down to Fratton on a Saturday afternoon he found to his disgust that the lady who was going to shew him over the place was engaged and that he had got to amuse himself. In that position what was the thing he would take an interest in? Defendant admittedly proceeded to make sketches which would interest him as a person who had to pass examinations later on at his technical college in Germany, but in order to obtain those sketches he never went one foot off public land. He made them in the most public places one could possibly imagine. As a matter of fact, defendant had a mania for writing things in his pocket-book. He noticed a clergyman in the train with a frock-coat on and entered that in his book. He presumed that was not wrongfully obtaining information about the Church. (Laughter). It could also be seen that he had written down the exact furniture of the bed-room he had been in and the distance between a chest of drawers and the bed. (Laughter.) After taking these sketches defendant showed them to the first woman he met—one he had met for the first time that afternoon—and explained in detail what they were. He asked a Bench of experienced magistrates to pause before sending defendants for trial in such circumstances upon a charge for which the maximum penalty was penal servitude for life. The young man was probably not the first to find that his troubles began with a woman. Miss Wodehouse succeeded in making him angry and began to dislike him very much. She began slanging his country's Navy and he hers and after that he went straight away to a lieutenant at Eastney Barracks, having made up her mind that defendant must be a dangerous person. That was the whole cause of the trouble. If she had let him alone he would have been back in London on the Monday, but she had him detained in order that he might be caught in what he had been doing quite openly. What evidence was there that defendant intended to communicate these sketches to any foreign Power? If there was no such evidence it would be a gross injustice to send him for trial on the present charge merely upon the invitation of the prosecution, whatever they might decide upon the question of misdemeanour; and in that connection, as he had pointed out, "wrongfully" was the governing word in the Act. The sketches did not give defendant or anybody else information which could not be acquired by the expenditure of sixpence.

The magistrates retired, and after their return a few minutes later, the Chairman said they had come to the conclusion that there was a case to answer for misdemeanour, but not for felony.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

A report published by the "Ostfriesische Zeitung" that several Germans had been arrested as accomplices of Brandon and Trench in connection with the alleged espionage at Borkum would appear to be confirmed by a telegram from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from Emden. According to this report, the rumour circulated some time ago that an active search was being conducted along the North Sea coast for two accomplices of the arrested Englishmen was incorrect. On the other hand, investigations were made by Berlin detectives in order to obtain information as to the behaviour and mode of life of Brandon and Trench at the various places at which they had stayed. The arrest of the Germans, it is said, is the result of the information thus obtained.

A report published in the German Press that, in consequence of the alleged espionage at Borkum certain portions of the island, as well as of Heligoland and Wangeroog, were to be entirely closed to the public is now authoritatively denied. The naval authorities, it is stated, are contemplating no such action, and in this respect the character of the watering places will not be interfered with.

GERMAN OFFICERS ARRESTED IN RUSSIA.

A young man who was closely following the Russian Army manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Moscow was recently arrested on suspicion of being a spy. He proved to be Lieut. Heinze, of the Prussian Army. Lieut. Wenzel, another Prussian officer, who called at Lieut. Heinze's lodgings to see him after his arrest, was also taken into custody. Both the prisoners recently deny the charge of espionage. The two officers have been released.

LAND TAX FORMS.

It is probable that in a short time an important question will be raised in the Courts in connection with the land tax and as to the validity of Mr. Lloyd George's now famous "Form IV." Messrs. Simpson, Thomas, and Clark, solicitors, of Queen Victoria Street, E.C., agents for Messrs. Simpson, Thomas, and Curtis, of Leeds, have, under the auspices of the West Riding Land and Property Owners' Association, whose head office is at Leeds, served a notice on the Attorney-General of their intention to apply for a declaration that a person who has been served with a notice requiring him to fill up 'Form IV.' is under no obligation to comply with the demand. Objection will be taken to the form of 'Form IV.,' the particulars required, the fact that it was served five days after it was dated, and to the fact that the officer to whom the particulars are required to be furnished was a local blacksmith. This notice was served on the Attorney-General on Sept. 21. A further notice has also been issued to Sir Robert Chalmers, Mr. Edmund Ernest Nott Bower, Mr. Joseph Patrick Crowley, and Mr. Herbert Fgelstrom Bartlett, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the intention to apply for a declaration that the notice requiring a person to fill up 'Form IV.' is ultra vires, illegal, and void. Appearances has been entered in this case by the solicitor to the Inland Revenue, Sir Francis C. Gore. In view of the public importance of the cases, it is proposed to make an application to the Court to expedite the hearing.

MISSIONARIES TO INDIA.

Twent-five missionaries are about to leave England for work in eight Eastern dioceses as representatives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The names, destinations, and dioceses of those for India are as follows:—

Diocese of Lahore.—Deaconess Edith Truscott, Miss Mabel Chambers, and Miss Ellen Frere, for Lahore; and Miss Helen Jerwood and Miss M. Grace Good, for Delhi.

Diocese of Chota Nagpore.—Miss Henrietta Claypole and Miss Eliza Knott, for Murhu; Miss Dorothy Ingles, for Ranchi; and the Rev. P. T. Martin.

Diocese of Lucknow.—Miss Margaret Pope, for Roorkee; and Miss Phœbe Bury, for Cawnpore.

Diocese of Tinnevelly.—The Rev. R. G. Cooper for Tinnevelly.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Prisoners Committed for Trial.

The magisterial proceedings in which "Dr." Crippen and Miss Le Neve have been involved during the past fortnight, the one charged with the murder of his wife Cora Crippen, and the other with being an accessory, were renewed and closed at Bow-street on September 21 when both prisoners were committed for trial.

POISON THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

When the hearing was resumed on September 16. Dr. William Henry Willcox said that he had analysed the viscera found at Hilldrop-crescent for prussic acid, arsenic, antimony, and other poisons with negative results. He also examined them for alkaloids.

Mr. Travers Humphreys.—And in the case of the stomach, kidneys, liver, and intestings you found an alkaloid present?

The witness.—Yes.

The witness, continuing, stated that he also ascertained chemically the presence of alkaloids of the mydriatic group, and that further special tests to discover the particular alkaloid pointed to hyoscin.

In your opinion must there have been present in the whole body as much as a half a grain?—More than half.

What would be a fatal dose of hyoscin hydrobromide?—Probably considerably less than half a grain. I should say from a quarter to half a grain.

What is it?—It is partly a narcotic poison.

If taken in a large dose what effect would it be likely to have?—It might cause a little delirium and excitement at first. The pupils would become widely dilated the mouth and throat would become dry, and very quickly drowsiness and complete unconsciousness would supervene.

In about what time would death ensue?—Within a few hours.

During those hours would the victim remain unconscious?—Paralysed and unconscious.

What, in your opinion, was the cause of death—Poisoning by a salt of hyoscin.

The evidence taken on Wednesday did not add materially to what is known of the case.

Edgar Brett, assistant manager to the business carried on as the Charing Cross Bank, was examined regarding the joint account of Belle Elmore and "Dr." Crippen.

Miss Mary Louisa Curnow, manageress of the Munyon Remedy Company, said that "Dr." Crippen had been receiving a salary of £3 per week from the company. He told her at Easter that Mrs. Crippen was dead. She was not aware on January 19 that he purchased any hyoscin. So far as she knew no such drug was required in Munyon's remedies. Crippen, however, was allowed to prepare his own "self-aid treatment" remedies and sell them to private patients.

William Long, dental mechanic, said he had been employed by "Dr." Crippen on and on from 1897 until July 9 last. On the latter date "Dr." Crippen sent him for a boy's brown suit, a pair of boots, a hard brown felt hat, two shirts, two collars, one tie, and a pair of braces. He identified the suit presented by Detective-sergeant Mitchell as the one he purchased.

Detective-inspector Dew, recalled, said the brown suit referred to by the last witness was the one which Miss Le Neve was wearing when he arrested her.

Mrs. Emily Jackson gave evidence similar to that which she had given at the inquest on Monday.

Mr. Newton, addressing the Court, said that in the case of "Dr." Crippen he would reserve his defence. He was emboldened, however, to hope that the magistrate would discharge Miss Le Neve, and he went on to argue that even assuming a crime had been committed, there was no evidence to show that Miss Le Neve had any knowledge of it.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

The Magistrate said that he had first to consider whether there was sufficient evidence to commit the small prisoner for trial on the charge preferred against him. About that he had not the smallest possible doubt. So far as the woman was concerned, there was perhaps a greater difficulty. She was not charged with murder, but as an accessory after the fact. It was essential that in order to justify a conviction on that charge it must be shown that the accused person knew that a felony had been committed; it might be that he or she might have had notice of it either expressed or implied. In the case there was sufficient evidence for a jury to determine, and therefore without expressing any kind of opinion as to what view a jury would take of the matter he would commit both the prisoners for trial.

In reply to the statutory caution, Mr. Newton said that both the prisoners would plead "Not guilty" and reserve their defence.

An application for bail on behalf of Miss Le Neve was refused. The case will probably be tried at the Old Bailey in about a month from now.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the remains discovered in the cellar at 39, Hilldrop-crescent was advanced another stage on Monday at the Central Library, Holloway road, before Mr. Walter Schroder.

Emily Jackson a married woman now living at Albany-road Camberwell, but formerly residing at Constantinople-road Hampstead said about two years ago Miss Ethel Le Neve took a room with her. She remained there from September until the following March. Towards the end of January or the beginning of February Miss Le Neve's manner was sometimes strange and one night she came home so agitated that she could not do her hair. Every nerve of her body seemed to be full of suppressed agitation. Her eyes seemed to be starting out of her head and a horrible shiver seemed to be running through her whole frame. It was 10 minutes to 2 o'clock before she left her room Witness asked what was the matter and Miss Le Neve replied. "It is nothing between you and me You can go to bed and I shall be all right in the morning." The next morning she told her she was sure she had something on her mind. She said to her, "It must be something awful or you never would be in this terrible state. You must relieve your mind or you will go absolutely mad." Miss Le Neve said, "I will tell you the whole story presently," and shortly after, "Would you be surprised if I told you it was the doctor?" She said, "Do you mean he was the cause of your trouble when I first knew you?"—Miss Le Neve replied in the affirmative and she said, "Why worry about that? It is pass and gone."

Mr. Travers Humphreys—Were you referring to something that happened in 1908?

The witness.—Yes.

Did she say what her present troubles was?—She said, "Oh, it is Miss Elmore."

Had you heard the name of Miss Elmore before?—No.

Did you ask who she meant?—Yes.

What did she say?—She said, "She is his wife, you know, and when I see them go away together it makes me realized my position—what she is and what I am." I said, "What is the use of worrying about another woman's husband?" Miss Le Neve then said that Miss Elmore had been threatening to go away with another man, and that was all she and the "doctor" were waiting for her to do; then the doctor would get a divorce and marry her.

Dr. Marshall said he could not state on anatomical grounds whether the remains were those of a male or female, but he was persuaded that they were the remains of a female.

The Coroner expressed the hope that the inquiry would be finished at the next hearing, and ordered an adjournment until next Monday.

MR. HENRY LAWRENCE SECCOMBE, of the India Office, who died at Watlington on Aug. 16, son of the late Sir T. L. Seccombe, left estate valued for probate at £1,433.

THE death has taken place at Highcliffe, Christchurch, of Lieutenant-Colonel St. Thomas Quinton Clutterbuck, late Indian Army. Lieutenant-Colonel Clutterbuck, who was seventy-one years of age, served in the Bengal Infantry, and took part in the Jowaki expedition, 1877-78, receiving the medal with clasp. He retired from the Army in 1886.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MOTOR-BOAT THROUGH NIAGARA RAPIDS.

New York, Sept. 19.

Captain Klaus Larsen, of Cleveland, Onio, shot the thundering rapids of Niagara late yesterday afternoon in a motor-boat. That the dare-devil navigator should live to tell the tale astounds everybody who has seen the maddening swirl of waters through which he passed. After a passage of four and a half miles his battered and leaking craft plunged into the eddy below Devil's Hole. As all the perils of the trip had then been escaped, and he was disabled in the arm and leg, Captain Larsen seized a rescue rope and struggled to land.

Forty thousand people watched the feat. Captain Larsen was afloat for forty-five minutes. He put out from the foot of the cataract at 4-45, and ended his fearful voyage at 5-30. Every second of that time there was peril, and the boat actually disappeared from view twice. At one place the terrific force of the current lifted it clear from the water, and it took a flying leap of twenty feet and then skidded after the fashion of a flat stone.

The spectators had a continuous thrill from start to finish.

Captain Larsen made immediately for midchannel, with the engine of his boat, which is named the Ferro, running at top speed, but the throb was lost in the roar of the water. Steering was impossible. Cascades of foaming waters pounded the frail craft crisscross, and tossed it about at will like a chip.

On approaching the great waves in the rapids the boat again acquired a breakneck velocity, and as the spectators looked on agape it took its record leap of twenty feet clear of the water. The push that catapulted it into the air happened to catch it on an even keel, and this lucky chance enabled it to strike the water again right side up. Then it skipped along as if doubtful whether to remain afloat or turn into an aeroplane. Righting itself, it passed to the edge of the pool, and got beyond that danger-point without notable mishap.

There had been so much bumping and tossing in the early stages of the passage that Captain Larsen was sure of little by this time except that he was alive, and that the boat was still under him. As he emerged from the pool, however, in a moment of comparative quiet, he discovered that engine had broken down. Ahead of him were waters scarcely less turbulent than those through which he had struggled.

From this point onwards the Ferro was a plaything for the river. It dropped into hollows as if would never come up again, and was as often tossed aloft as if it would try for a flight through the air again. One wave spun it around until it pointed down stream stern first, and next gave it a broadside blow which tilted it. A third wave turned it completely over, and then, as if the sport were becoming, too serious, a fourth righted it.

In this somersault Captain Larsen's left leg was struck so hard that he thought it was broken.

With a useless rudder and an engine disabled there was nothing for Captain Larsen to do except throw himself on the mercy of the river. His antagonist had no disposition to take an unfair advantage. It sent him over a zigzag course, and made him hold tight to his seat. An occasional billow climbed aboard, and there was a continuous shower of spray.

Once through Devil's hole the Ferro swung towards the rocks on the American side. Captain Larsen saw the danger, but as he had no means of controlling the boat he could but simply wait in the hope that the worst would not happen. There was a boulder right in the boats track, which almost spelt destruction for the craft and its passenger, when a kindly wave got beneath and rolled them directly over that obstacles, but clear of it. The Toss was so herculean however that it plunged the Ferros' nose fast between two other boulders. Captain Larsen scrambled forward, and for five minutes worked desperately to get the boat clear. He has then 40ft from shore. His strength counted for nothing in that predicament, and when he was despairing and decided that he must swim for it a comb of water came along, lifted the Ferro out from between the rocks, and sent her careering to midstream.

This buffeting and cross-current action supplied a fine example of continual motion without much progress, until the boat entered Dead Man's Eddy, and went aground. A man on shore waded into the water and threw a rope to Captain Larsen. He hauled the boat after him, tied it up, and then went home by tramcar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th October.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week commencing from to-day Monday the 10th instant.
Sergt A D Shanks next for duty Sergt R A Spence.
2. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next, the 11th instant owing to Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
3. Riding School for Remount daily from 7 a.m.
4. Lce Corpl H F Lodge is transferred from "B" to "C" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th October.

160. Parades—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on Saturday 8th October and proceed to Middle Ground for C/ Mark VII gun drill and D R F drill.

All recruits are especially requested to attend.

Dress—Khaki and forage caps.

161. Musketry.—The British Infantry range at Colaba will be available for spoon competitions on Sunday 9th instant.

Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

There will be one target available for practice, and recruits are requested to take advantage of this opportunity.

165. D R F Class—Parade at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday 12th instant.

166. Parade—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on Saturday 15th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.

Cricket.

The following match has been arranged:—

B V A vs Mr Brownells XI. On the Oval on Sunday 9th October at 11-30 a.m. Tiffin will be provided.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 8th October.

867. Parade—To-day Saturday the 8th instant—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

868—Detail for the week ending 15th instant.

Monday the 10th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 11th instant—Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Subject—Outpost and Defence obstacles.

Field Service Regulations Part I, Operations 1909, Pages 85-96 Military Engineering Part I Field Defence 1905, Pages 69-80.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

III. Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. "C" Coy Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the back of Army Navy Stores.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Wednesday the 12th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Thursday the 13th instant—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 14th instant—"A" Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order

869.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

870. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors from 20th to 26th instant inclusive. The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

The Range will not be available for members of the Corps on Sunday the 9th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN OF HUNGARY.

"Our women," said Miss Bella Sarosi, editor of a paper for ladies in Buda-Pesth, are different from those of other countries. It is only about ten years ago that we began to think of working outside of the home at all. Even now very few are serious. The worst of it is that one's home people do not believe in the reality of one's work. My uncle came into my office one day, and saw me busy. He persisted in laughing at the idea of my doing any real work until he saw the telephones on my desk and heard me talking to various people. When a printer came in with a bundle of proofs he slipped out of the room. He had had quite enough of it."

Hungarian women are all good housekeepers—that is their first consideration, and we do have beautiful homes. You know it is a nation where people are musicians. They do not require to work hard, and exhaust themselves in study of music. Their skill comes naturally and technique is not at all a difficult task for them. Since I began my career as a working woman I have interested myself very much in my sisters. I remember one young girl who came into my office one day, and asked me to help her to obtain an appointment as a singer. She was the daughter of a small shoemaker, and looked untidy, rather unkempt, according to the standard of a woman who dresses well and altogether I was a little afraid as to what she might be able to do. Sing to me I said. She opened her mouth and sang as naturally as a bird in a voice so glorious that her appearance altered as if by magic. "That girl," she added, "after six months, study in Paris became one of the first singers at the opera in Buda-Pesth."

TWO ELIZABETHS.

"Romantic? Yes, I suppose we are a romantic nation. Do you know that we fall on our knees before the memory of Queen Elizabeth, who was shot twelve years ago in Geneva. If you wander in the mountains you will meet old men and women who sob when you speak of her. A great Queen she was not, but she loved and understood the people, and tried to help them. We are a nation torn to pieces by internal struggles, and we require something outside to give us courage. The women have always been helpful to the people and though our great ladies are beautiful, and though they dress with more taste perhaps than any others, they always ready to do what they can to assist those who are less fortunate. You must remember the little story told of St. Elizabeth? She was a Queen who tried to help the poor, and was in the habit of distributing bread. One day the King met her with her apron filled with it. He asked her what was in her apron, and she answered "Roses' for he did not approve of her charities. He commanded her to show them. She let her apron fall, and the bread had been miraculously turned into these flowers. Modern education advances slowly. Our girls go to the University. They may practise as doctors, Countesse Hugon-Nay-Vilma was the first to do so. Although they may qualify as engineers, lawyers, and teachers, they are not allowed to practise. In some places it is still considered unlady-like for a girl to work outside of the home. Our women are still really babies. They care more for a new hat that for any forward movement. Feminists we have of course. They belong chiefly to the class of small typists, and their principal subject of conversation and discussion is free love. Far more artistic work is done amongst the people than any other. There are plenty of girls in shops, and lots of typists, but that is not the real metier of the Hungarian woman. Beautiful lace is made throughout the country, peasants working in their own homes. We are a nation who never heard of any great French influence, our peasants knew nothing of Louis

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS.

Prohibition of Paris Congress.

The French Government prohibited the Egyptian Nationalist Congress, which was to have been held in Paris from Sept. 21 to 26. The promoter of the Congress, Mahomed Bey Farid, was summoned to the Ministry of the Interior and was informed that the Congress would not be sanctioned M. Augagneur, a former Governor-General of Madagascar, who was returned to the Chamber of Deputies at the recent general election as an Independent Socialist member for Lyons, was to have acted as president.

In well-informed quarters, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," it is pointed out that quite apart from the attitude which the entente with England would have recommended, France as one of the great "Mussulman Powers" is vitally interested in the maintenance of her own prestige in North Africa. The French authorities have for some considerable time tolerated the activity of the Egyptian Nationalists, but in view of the systematic campaign which has been directed by the notorious Nationalist organ, El Liwa, against French policy in Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria, the Government has decided to put its foot down. In the light of the pan-Islamic propaganda which is being conducted in North Africa, the agitation on the part of the Egyptian Nationalists assumed a significance which rendered it impossible for France to allow revolutionary manifestations like the proposed Congress to be organised within her borders.

As regards Franco-British relations, the French Government could not view with equanimity the organised efforts which are being made by the Egyptian Nationalist Party to transfer its operations to European countries. So far as France is concerned, her Government is determined that the country is not to be made the theatre of a public agitation directed against a friendly Power. It had, moreover, become known to the French Government that the membership of the Congress would include certain hot-headed advocates of pan-Islamism whose ambition is to extend their agitation to the whole of North Africa. It is certain that, when the Chamber meets next month, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, headed by M. Jaures, will endeavour to bring the Government to book for the prohibition of the Egyptian Nationalist Congress. The Government will doubtless be prepared to defend its action, and there is little likelihood that, if the Socialist leaders challenge a division, they will be able to command a larger following than the 120 or 130 Deputies who usually give them their support.

The Humanite publishes a manifesto of the organising committee of the Egyptian Congress. This document, which is signed by Loufty Goumale, editor of the newspaper Egypte, confirms the report that the French Government had forbidden the Congress to be held in Paris, and says that this prohibition deals a terrible and unforgettable blow "to the cause of liberty." The manifesto declares that although M. Briand's private secretary recognised the justice of the Egyptian party's demands and the breadth of its theories, its peaceful struggle has become impossible in France. This, it affirms, will cause a serious and humiliating loss of French prestige in the Orient and in Egypt. The prohibition of the Congress, the manifesto adds, gives the life of the traditional love of liberty in France. The Committee lays its case before the French nation, recalling the moral and economic interests of Frenchmen in Egypt, and the sympathy of the Egyptians for them. Humanite also prints a letter from Farid Bey, leader of the Egyptian National Party, declaring that the Congress will be of a purely national character, without any religious tendencies.

A Cairo telegram says the Nationalists are astounded at the prohibition of the projected Congress in Paris, and all attribute it to British influence. The European journals suggest that the decision is probably not unconnected with the attitude of the Nationalists on the Morocco question. Farid Bey telegraphs from Paris to the journal Al Alam that owing to pressure from England the Congress has been prohibited. Commenting on this, the journal says that England was afraid that the Congress would expose English atrocities in Egypt and hence influenced France.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" writes on Sept. 20:—I learn that Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British Minister, was in communication with the Belgian Foreign Office regarding the Egyptian Nationalist Congress, which, after being prohibited in Paris, is to be held here. The Belgian Government have decided to authorise the Congress on the understanding that the members do not use violent language against the friendly English nation. Great secrecy surrounds the plans of the Nationalist leaders with regard to the holding of the Congress, and the place of assembly is not yet publicly known. A manifesto, however, has been issued by the organising committee, in which they endeavour to show that the French Government have committed an error of judgment in prohibiting the assembly of the Congress in Paris. The manifesto says:—

"The difficulties which would have been created for France had the Congress taken place in Paris sink into insignificance by the side of the injury inflicted on French prestige in the East and in Egypt as the result of the prohibition. France has moral and economic interests in Egypt more important than all other European nations. At the present moment there are in Egypt 17,000 French people who sympathise with the cause of Egyptian independence. French savings to the amount of 160,000,000, have been placed in Egypt, either in loans or in private enterprises. In France several hundreds of Egyptian students are enrolled in connection with the various faculties."

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF PERSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Teheran telegraphs on September 18:—Prince Firman Firma, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. At the period of the formation of the Cabinet the choice lay between him and Ain-ed-Dowleh as the single representative of the old regime whom it was then thought necessary to include. The post has proved to be arduous as the condition of the south still leaves something to be desired. Dissensions have lately appeared among the Bakhtiari Khans, though fortunately they are now composed, with the result that Sowlat-ed-Dowleh, the Chief of the Kashgais, who was advancing in the direction of Ispahan, has retreated southwards. Ain-ed-Dowleh has been appointed Governor of Shiraz, but has not yet proceeded to his post. So far, however, he has not been mentioned for the vacant portfolio. Ministers seem disposed to complete the homogeneity of the Cabinet by the inclusion of Vousuh-ed-Dowleh, late Minister of Finance, who was one of the most able of the members of the former Ministry, and is a supporter of its successor.

FOREIGN ADVISERS.

A Reuter telegram Teheran, dated Sept. 20, states:—A totally erroneous impression appears to prevail in some quarters respecting the attitude of the British and Russian Governments on the subject of the engagement of foreign advisers for Government Departments in Persia. The two Powers entertain no objection whatever to the employment of advisers from the lesser European States. They have, however, in no way compelled the Persian Government to appoint foreign advisers at all. The action taken by the Persian Government in this respect appears to have been quite spontaneous, and the downfall of the Sipahdar's Cabinet was in great part attributable to the Sipahdar's reluctance to engage foreign advisers, for which hesitation he was hotly attacked in the Mejliss by the present Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir John Knill) has promised to preside at a meeting, to be held at the Mansion House in the last week in October, in furtherance of the scheme of holding an Imperial Exhibition in London in 1915. Early in October a meeting of the temporary committee will be called to make arrangements for this meeting. Among those who have already joined the committee are the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, and South Africa, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Mayor, Lord Selborne, Lord Meath, Lord Kitchener, Lord Grenfell, Lord Winchester, Lord Kinnoull, Lord Kintore, Lord Lamington, Lord Avebury, Lord Stalbridge, Lord Hill, Lord Blyth, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. Radford, M. R., Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., Sir John Willoughby, Sir John Cockburn, Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, Sir Frederick Young, and Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith. It is understood that one of the first questions which will be considered by the committee is that of a guarantee fund. Any profits accruing from the exhibition will be used to further objects in the interest of the empire.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Prospects of Modification.

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

The special correspondent of the "Times" writes:—Two words, "autonomy" and "reciprocity," run like a refrain through all Japanese comment on the tariff question, and until the meaning and the importance that the Japanese attach to these expressions are understood it is impossible to appreciate their attitude. British merchants and manufactures are, naturally enough, concerned only with the increase of the duties levied on British imports into Japan; to the Japanese the question of the actual amount of the duties is only a branch, though doubtless a very important branch, of the tariff question. For the European traders the expiration next year of the 1894 treaties, embodying the conventional tariffs is only important as involving a considerable increase in the duties which they, or their customers, have to pay; in Japan the day on which those treaties expire is eagerly looked forward to as one of the great dates in modern Japanese history, as the day on which the country will attain for the first time to that full international status which, throughout the last 40 years, it has been the ambition and the constant effort of her statesmen to achieve for her.

The first Japanese mission sent abroad, in 1871, had for its object to obtain the restoration of Japan's judicial and fiscal autonomy. The attempt was a failure, and it was not till 1894 that, by the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, the right of Japan to administer justice to all within her boundaries was recognised. Important as that concession was, it did not place her upon a footing of complete equality with other Powers. The commercial treaties concluded at that time limit the tariff autonomy of Japan to such articles as are not included in the conventional tariffs embodied in the treaties, and impose no corresponding restriction on the fiscal autonomy of the other parties to them. In the Japanese view they thus violate the principle of reciprocity that should be observed between Powers of the same standing; they are treaties such as the Great Powers conclude with countries like China, Siam, Korea, and the Balkan States, not with one another; their existence is looked upon as a humiliation for Japan; and it is regarded as inconceivable that, when they expire, any Japanese Government should consent to conclude with any other Power any Tariff agreement which contained any restriction on the fiscal autonomy of Japan without a corresponding restriction on the fiscal autonomy of the other party to the agreement.

With Great Britain, as Count Komura has explained in a much-quoted and not altogether happy utterance, an agreement of this reciprocal character is taken to be impossible so long as her present system of Free Trade is maintained. To be perfectly candid, an agreement in which tariff concession should be balanced by tariff concession would not be altogether easy even if Great Britain were to abandon Free Trade; for British imports from Japan are trifling in amount and consist almost exclusively of raw materials on which there could be no question of placing any duty.

THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

In England there seems a tendency to regard the placing of heavy duties on British imports into Japan while Japanese imports are admitted free of duty into Great Britain as in itself a violation of the principle of reciprocity on which the Japanese lay so much stress. That, however, is due to a failing to understand what the Japanese mean by that principle: the Japanese idea and the British idea of reciprocity differ so considerably that it is almost a pity to use the same word to express them.

The Japanese view may be briefly summarized. Great Britain like Japan, frames her laws to suit herself; differences in the circumstances of the two countries and differences in national character necessarily produce differences in their domestic legislation and as in the cases quoted in their treatment of foreigners. That Japanese enjoy rights in England that are denied to Englishmen in Japan is of course very fortunate for them, but it is due simply to the fact that Great Britain thinks a more liberal policy suited to her interests. For Japan to confer the same rights upon British subjects would be to modify in their favour the policy that she thinks best suited to her particular circumstances; and to satisfy the Japanese idea of reciprocity such a concession would have to be balanced by some special concession to Japanese subjects on the part of Great Britain. As matters stand, although there is admittedly a considerable difference between the Japanese treatment of British subjects and goods and the British treatment of Japanese, the Japanese law imposes no disadvantage on British subjects and British goods that is not imposed on the subjects and goods of other foreign countries, and British law confers no advantage on Japanese subjects and Japanese goods that is not granted to those of other foreign countries; and the principle of reciprocity is thus duly observed.

In discussing the argument that the free admittance of Japanese goods into Great Britain should have disposed the Japanese to a more liberal treatment of British imports in the new tariff, it is pointed out here that Japanese exports consist almost exclusively of raw materials, on which even the most Protectionist countries are chary of imposing duties; thus France admits duty free 73 per cent. of her imports from Japan, Germany over 60 per cent., and America over 76 per cent.

SOME SOURCES OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

Although it was, of course, foreseen that there would be complaints on the part of the manufacturers and importers who will have to pay higher duties on their trade, the outburst of indignant protest with which the new tariff has been received was not anticipated in Japan. The Japanese really seem to have expected that the new rates would be compared, not with those of the conventional tariffs, which they regarded as a temporary scale imposed upon them by other Powers, but with those of the statutory tariff that was passed in 1906 to take full effect when, by the expiration of the present treaties, Japan recovered her complete tariff autonomy. Foreign traders, on the other hand, seem to have regarded the old statutory tariff, which they have had in their hands for the past four years, as something that did not, and could not, concern them; and they, very naturally, compare the new duties with those they have been in the habit of paying, instead of with those they would be called upon to pay next year if the statutory tariff of 1906 had not been modified by the law passed this year. This difference of standpoint has been the cause of much misunderstanding; the irritation of traders at the increased duties was aggravated by seeing them described officially and semi-officially as reductions.

But perhaps the most fruitful source of irritation was the neglect of the Japanese Government to provide the representatives of the foreign interests affected with any real opportunity of stating their case while the tariff was still under discussion. It is possible that the Japanese, sensitive, even perhaps unduly sensitive, on the subject of their tariff autonomy, disliked the idea of discussing the proposed rates with foreigners, out of a notion that any such discussion might be regarded as implying the recognition of some sort of a right to interfere. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that the opportunity expected was not given; and the foreign traders feel with some soreness that the representations they are now making would have been at once easier to make and more likely to be effective had they been able to bring them forward before the Tariff Bill was finally passed by the Diet. Perhaps even as thing were something might have been done in this direction; but the time was very short. The Bill became law within two months of its communication to the Foreign Missions, and much of the discussion was of the semi-private kind which is now characteristic of the Japanese Legislature; almost before those affected by the new tariff had had time to master its details it was too late to endeavour to get it modified during its passage through the Diet.

Whether any modification is now possible before the new rates come into force next year it is difficult to say. Certainly the conclusion of a "unilateral" conventional tariff agreement seems almost out of the question; and for many reasons, including considerations of domestic politics, it will be difficult for the Government to introduce a new Bill amending that so recently passed by the Diet. But the desire to conciliate English public opinion is so real that a way may possibly be found to remedy any cases of great hardship, and especially of anti-British discrimination, if such cases can be proved to exist.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

Under this heading Sir Charles Bruce, G.C M.G., writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—What is termed in political slang the silly season is being wisely turned to account by the "Times" in the publication of a long series of special articles on "Indian Unrest." An accidental coincidence connects is with one of the many imperial services rendered by the "Times," recalled by the death of Miss Florence Nightingale, when its special correspondent called attention to the condition of the sick and wounded in the Crimea, and a special commissioner, Mr. MacDonald (afterwards, I believe manager), was sent to administer the fund raised by the "Times" for their relief. It may well be that your special correspondent in India is now doing work of greater service to the empire than any the "Times" has yet achieved.

Perhaps you will allow me to express a word of gratitude for his counsel on a single point dealt with in his thirty-third article on "The Position of Indians in the Empire." As a member of the South Africa British Indian Committee, I have taken an active part in advocating the policy concisely but convincingly stated by your correspondent in respect of the position of British Indians in the Transvaal and in Natal. If that policy had been adopted, as we urged, before the grant of responsible government to the Transvaal, the present difficulties would never have been added to the causes of unrest in India. Your correspondent observes that "Lord Curzon especially pressed on his friends when they were in office the vital importance of effecting some acceptable settlement while the Transvaal was still a crown Colony." Well, his friends when they were in office gave him their support and a material guarantee of their sincerity in the Lyttleton Constitution. The underlying principle of that instrument was that all questions of native rights reserved by the Treaty of Vereeniging (including the status of the British Indians) could be more effectively dealt with so long as the Transvaal was still a Crown Colony. But the opportunity passed with a change of Government, and the friends of the British Indians had to adapt themselves to new conditions.

Two years ago I had the honour of introducing to the Secretary of State, Lord Crewe, an influential deputation, including Mr. Gokhale, who urged the policy advocated by your correspondent in terms which he has happily concentrated. Lord Crewe assured us of his sympathy, and a few hours later, on the same day, Col. Seely declared in the House of Commons that the policy of the Government was based on the principle that every man admitted under the British flag should be a potential citizen. It has been urged against our Committee that we have accepted this declaration of an ideal as visionary counsellors, recklessly urging the Imperial Government to measures which, though logically consistent with this ideal, are not within the area of practical politics. We have done nothing of the sort. Our position has always been limited by a recognition, in Lord Curzon's phrase, "that the common rights of British citizenship cannon be held to override the rights of self-protection conceded to self-governing colonies." It is absolutely the position of your correspondent.

I believe I express the views of the South Africa British Indian Committee in saying that we should be grateful to have the claims of the British Indians in the Transvaal and in Natal settled, for the present, on the lines and with the limitations laid down by your correspondent, leaving it to the Government of the Union of South Africa to work out a policy consistent with the dignity of India as a partner in the empire.

One word I should like to add on the particular claims of the British Indians in Natal. It seems to be entirely overlooked that they entered the colony in circumstances which gave them a vested interest morally, at least, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The grant of responsible government was made to Natal in 1843 conditionally on the acceptance by the Volksraad of a proclamation by Queen Victoria in these terms:—

"There shall not in the eye of the law be any distinction of persons, or disqualification of colour, origin language, or creed; but the protection of the law in letter and in substance shall be extended to all alike."

The proclamation was published by the Governor on May 12, and on Aug. 8 the conditions contained in it were formally agreed to and accepted by the Volksraad.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Arnot Tower, Leslie, Fife, September.

CHARLES BRUCE.

In connection with the above Sir Charles writes:—

Sir,—I beg you to allow me to correct an error in my letter on the subject of Indians in the Empire, which you were good enough to publish in the "Times" of Sept. 17. I said that "the grant of responsible government was made to Natal in 1842." I should have said "a Constitution was granted to Natal." Responsible government was not granted to Natal till 1893. While regretting my error I do not think that it invalidates my argument that the Indians who have entered Natal since 1842 may claim to have vested interests morally, at least, guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

FLOWER GARDEN ON A LINER.

The launch of the White Star liner "Olympic"—the largest passenger vessel in the world—is fixed for Oct. 20 at Belfast. Among the several remarkable features of the ship will be a fine roller skating rink on one of the upper decks, convertible into ballroom when desired; a large swimming bath; and a well-equipped gymnasium. An even greater novelty than these will be a flower garden laid out on the sun deck, which in winter is to be covered with a glass roof. Adjacent will be a palm garden. Crossing the Atlantic in mid-winter passenger will enjoy the experience of taking tea and listening to the band amid a garden of flowers on the high seas. The gross tonnage of the "Olympic" will be roughly 45,000, or 12,000 tons more than the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania." The length of the ship is 840 feet, with a beam of ninety feet, the top deck being sixty feet above the the waterline, giving space for nine decks. The accommodation will be for 5,000 passengers and a crew of 600. The "Olympic" will have a sister ship, the "Titanic," of the same dimensions, which is to be put in hand immediately. It is expected that the "Olympic" will be ready to make her maiden voyage in May or June next year.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—September 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr S M Fraser, C I E, B Cov
Mr B W Wahl, B Cov
Mr G E C Cubitt, B
Mr J A Woodhead, B
Mr J B Mackenzie, B
Mr Maung Pru, B
Mr H Richardson, B
Mr J W Coombes, M
Mr F J Von Bock, Bo
Mr S S Naik, Bo
Col J S Melville, 4 Raj
Lieut Col A S Cobbe, V C, D S O, 32 Sikh Prs
Major L B Walton, 26 Punj
Major A T Walling, 5 L Inf
Capt R G Croly, I M S
Capt E F Villiers, D S O, R Sussex R, Adjt, Naini Tal Vol Rifles
Second Lieut G M Fraser, 1 Northants Regt

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col R H Castor, I M S, B, 5 days
Major S Hunt, I M S, B, 1 year
Lieut A H L Mount, R E, B, 2 mo 16 days on M C
Mr B H Bird, B Cov, 1 mo
Mr H U Baker, B, 6 mo M C
Mr E S Strong, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J S Milne, B 2 days
Mr L M Priday, B, 3 mo M C
Mr R S F Macrae, B, 14 days
Mr J D Macrae, B, 3 mo
Mr P C Woollett, B, 1 mo M C
Mr L W Lewis, B, 2 days
Mr A W Robert, M 2 1-2 mo M C
Lieut Col L F Childe, I M S, Bo, 2 days
Mr M D Mackenzie, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr F R Bader, Bo, 2 mo M C
Mr W H Marston, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major R W A Deane, 79 Inf, to Feb 15, 1911
Major G Hanmer, 21 Cav, 14 days
Major F T Moore, 4 Cav, 6 Mo M C
Capt F G O Sanderson, 126 Bal, to Oct 31, 1910
Capt T C Catty, 66 Punj 4 mo
Capt A Young, 21 G B, 16 days
Capt W A T Ferris, 33 Lt Cav, 4 mo
Capt A J Close, R E, 6 mo M C
Capt J R Broun, Khyber Rifles, 6 mo M C
Capt H W Hamilton, 15 Lrs, 3 mo
Capt J H Burgess, I M S, 3 mo
Lieut G B Astley Cooper, 17 Inf, 2 mo M C
Lieut G L J Cavendish, 97 Deccan Inf, 6 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss G Daly, Q A M N S I, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col R H Castor, I M S, B
Mr S G Hart, B Cov
Mr G Flowers, B Cov
Mr A Burt, B
Mr A J Vinn, B
Mr J M B Stuart, B
Mr E W H Moore, B
Mr R T Mathews, B
Mr J Andrew, M Cov
Mr J H Advani, Bo
Mr F R Bader, Bo
Capt E Bisset, I M S
Lieut J M R Ford, 61 Prs

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WILL FORMS of different kinds.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 6.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 3-8 + 1-8
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) ... 93 1-4 + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 82 3-4 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 24 15-16 + 1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 25 + 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.
Silver in New York ... ... 54 1-8 + 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·23 1-2 — 1
Do do Berlin ... 20·46 + 1-2
Do do New York ... 4·86 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 4 p.c. since 25-9-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. ... 3 11-16 — 1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st. ... 3 5-8 — 1-8
Do Fine Trade bills 3 months. 4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade bills 6 months. 4 1-4 uncngd
Interest day to day loans ... 2 1-8 — 1-3
Do. 7 day maraet loans ... 2 3-8 — 1-3
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount paid into Bank of England. £2,00,000
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1 3 15-16 unchgd

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32 1.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 24th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,400,000	Dec. £ 2,900,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,000,000	ec. £ 5,100,000
Other Deposits	...£44,100,000	Inc. £ 1,100,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Dec. £ 3,00,000
Other Securities	...£31,000,000	Dec. £ 1,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,700,000	Dec. £ 3,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, October 6.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot ... Fair demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Total day's sales at Liverpool ... 8,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 3,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 1,000
Do. Day's Imports 3,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7-70—6
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 11 13-16 unchgd.

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7.48	7.45	7.45	7.46	7.47
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	+3	+3	+3	+4	+3
	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	M.-J.	
Liverpool	7.50	7.50	7.51	7.19	
	+4	+4	+4	+4	

NEW YORK, October 6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 53,000
Do. Last year 66,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000
Do. Exports to Continent 10,000
Spot Cotton ... ... 14·15 + 5

Futures at New York Dec. 14·23 + 19 | Advanced on unfavourable weather report and on bull support and short covering.
Do do Mar. 14·45—16

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8 + 1-3
Futures at New Orleans Dec. ... 14-13 + 21
Do at New Orleans Mar. ... 14·43 + 22
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 35 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 41 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 78
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 72
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 13 3-4
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6 1-2—Value.—Firm.

ARRIVAL.

"Schonfels."

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sale, 25th October.

Tons,	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
24	8	3	0	East Indian.
18	13	1	16	Egyptian.
0	4	2	10	Abyssinian.
7	2	1	20	West Coast African.
0	3	3	19	Lisbon.
2	1	0	2	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusk.
0	1	0	9	Rhinoceros Horns.
52	15	0	20	

Deliveries since July auctions 61 Tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
	(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
	(„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅞		£ 71-5
	(„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£
	(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		67
	(„ 9)		4, at 4¼		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 3	3⅜ at 4¼	up to 2½		£ 62
Soft Centres, round	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	„		£ 73
Soft X Centres	...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
	(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
	(„ 5)		3⅜ at 3⅞		£ 62
	(„ 6)		3½ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3¾	4 at 4½	up to 2½	
	(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		£ 64
	(„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X	...				£ 61

		Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B	3⅜ at 3	3½ at 3½		
	C	3¼ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		£ 61-10
	D	2½ at 2½	2⅞ at 3⅜		£ 59
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B	3⅜ at 3	3½ at 3½		
	C	3¼ at 2⅞	3 at 3½		£ 51
	D	2½ at 2½	2⅞ at 3½		£ 48-10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A	3 at 3½	3	soft	£ 70
	B	2⅞ at 3	2⅞	„	£ 68
				Hard	£ 70
				„	£ 68
	C	2½ at 2⅞	2½ at 2⅞		£ 60
	D	2½ at 2¾	2½ at 2½		£ 59
	E	at 2½	at 2½		£ 35
Points usual assortment	...				36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	29th Sept.	6th Oct.	Difference
Spot ...	7·62	7·70	+ 8
Oct.-Nov. ...	.....	7·48	.....
April-May ...	.....	7·50	.....
In New York—			
Spot ...	13·75	14·15	+40
Dec. Futures ...	.....	14·23	.....
Mar. Futures ...	.....	14·46	.....
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	13 7-16	13 7- 8	+7/16
Dec. Futures ...	.....	14-	.....
Mar. Futures ...	.....	14-	.....
Egyptian ...	12	11 13-16	—3-16

YARN.

There is retail inquiry in the bazar and 30 and 40 water are in good demand. Goods bought at 11d. of 30 have arrived and dealers are selling the same at a profit but they cannot replace the same under 11 3 8.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2 40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21 1-2d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6	to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	... „ 0 11 6	to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... „ 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0	to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 11 9	
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... „ 1 13 6	
2-80 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 5 3	
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 8 0	
2-30 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12 6	
2-30 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0	
2-40 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3	
2-40 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6	
2-60 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 1 6	
2-60 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 0 3	

MERCERISED YARN.

Market is very dull. Dealers are not inclined to make any forward purchases till their holdings are sold. Mancnester quotation for 2-84 Grey is 2 2 1-2.

				Rs.
2-84 s	Grey ...	...	at	25d
2 80 s	Grey ...	...	„	24d
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	„	26d
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	„	16d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9	6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„	1 10	6
2-84 s	Grey ...	„	1 9	0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„	1 11	0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„	1 6	0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„	1 5	6

GREY GOODS.

Manchester Market is very firm and prices have advanced considerably during last foreight. superior shirtings, bought in a higher Market, are arriving and dealers are selling them at a good profit, but they cannot replace the same. Dealers are inclined to pay higher prices and fill their wants as they see no chance of a decline. 16×12 shirting, which a fortnight hence could be bought at 6-11, is now quoted at 7-3 and new business is practically nil. In Dhooties a good business is reported. Local prices for Mercerised Dhooties still rule low. G. P. Drill is quoted 13-5.

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5	12 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. 100,000		„ 6	6 0
Do. 4025		„ 5	3 0
Do. 7900		„ 5	14 0
Do. Drills Majid		„ 7	10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		„ 3	8 6
Do. do. No. 636		„ 3	4 0
Do. do. No. 133		„ 2	14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		„ No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		„ 6	0 0
Do. No. 1566		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		„ 5	9 6
Lyon, Shanker		„ 6	0 6
Do. No. 1575		„ No goods.	
Do. Bhut Chap		„ 6	8 0
Denhursts 5		„ 6	15 0
Do. B B B		„ 8	12 6
Do. B B		„ 7	6 0
Bombay C No. 1500		„ 5	12 0
Grahams No. 2730		„ 5	10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		„ 5	5 0
Flemings No. 463		„ 5	3 0
Original Sindurie 8lbs		„ 5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American		„ 10	9 0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand was very poor this week but on account of high prices in Manchester dealers are holding on. 16×14 Nainsooks for the next season are inquired after but prices are far out to admit of new business. Superior shirtings are totally neglected on account of a rise of nearly 2 in the prices. Liepmann's 1500 is quoted 12 3 1-2.

				Rs.	
Graham's Nainsooks		77/7777	No goods.		
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2	2 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	„	2	7 6
Do.	do. ...	199/399	„	2	13 0
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	„	3	11 0
Do.	do. ...	9969	„	4	5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...		2695	„	1	13 0
Do.	do. ...	61.81	„	1	15 6
Do	do. ...	7070/9090	„	2	1 6
Do.	do. ...	9999	„	2	4 6
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	„	2	6 6
Do.	do. ...	7/27	„	2	7 0
Do.	do. ...	88/98	„	2	11 6
Do.	do. ...	39620	„	2	14 6
Rallis Mulls		55	„	1	4 0
Do.	do. ...	Sun	„	1	7 0
Do.	do. ...	1170	„	1	8 0
Do.	do. ...	1270	„	1	8 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	„	2	15 6
Do.	do. ...	6/600	„	2	13 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	„	4	7 6
Do.	do. ...	88	„	3	7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...		3939/5959	„	1	13 0
Do.	do. ...	3500/5520	„	3	0 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	„	1	16 6
Do.	do. ...	(Jowala).	„	2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...		4545/6767	„	3	3 0
Greaves do		8000	„	3	1 6
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	„	1	16 0
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50300	„	2	1 6
Shaw Wallace's ...		Motor Car.	„	No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls ...		64	„	3	8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...		1500s.	„	10	0 0
Holland ...		40000	„	11	0 0
Do.		X X X X	„	10	0 0
Lyon ...	...	C 4000	„	13	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...		M O	„	12	6 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	„	13	6 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	„	16	8 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	„	20	8 0

BOMBAY, October 7.

EXCHANGE.

The market was firm and opened at T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 3 32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. for two mails.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward		...	1s. 4 3 32d. Nov.

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	...	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s „	...	...	1s. 4 9-32d.
„ „ Forward	...	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ 6 m/s Ready	...	...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s „	...	...	171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „	...	...	139 1-4
6) d/s. Hongkong	...	...	134
„ Shanghai	...	...	181 1-2
„ Japan	...	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 93-12 6; later on it declined to Rs. 93-11-6 but at the close advanced to 94-8.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was yesterday 1-16 up both for ready and forward and New York was 1-4 up. Business in silver was done in the morning at Rs 72 12 but as demand was good the rate advanced to Rs. 73-15-0 and closed at the same rate.

Gold market remains unchanged and local and up-country demand was moderate.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett ...	...	23	9	0
97 touch Chinta ...	...	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		24	0	0
National Bank ...	...	24	1	0
Chartered Bank ...	...	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	...	15	0	0
Australian ...	...	24	0	0
English Gold ...	...	23	15	6
Native Bullion ...	...	24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	24	0	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	...	72 12	0
1|7 Penny Ready ...	...	72 12	0
Local per tola ...	...	0 11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement ...	...	72 15	0
Second do ...	...	73 2	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Market firm. London quotation was 3d. down, demand was moderate and local price declined by two annas.

Rapeseed:—Easier. London quotation was 6d. up, demand was moderate and local price declined by one anna.

Wheat :—Firm. Demand moderate and no change to report.

Castorseed, Cottonseed and Poppyseed.—Firm. Demand moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.	
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13	6 0
Linseed, Small	„ 13	2 0
Linseed, Brown	„ 13	7 0
SAFFLOWSEED—		
Brown Delhi	„ 6	8 0
Brown Cawnpore	„ 6	7 0
Yellow do.	„ 7	8 0
Do. Gujarat	„ 7	3 0
Brown Katni	„ 7	4 0
Poppyseed	„ 10	4 0
Castorseed	„ 11	0 0
WHEAT—		
Pissi	„ 33	to 35
Hard Red	„ 31	to 31
GINGELLYSEED—		
Yellow Hingenghat	„ 54	to 55
Rai Khandesh—	„ 70	to 93
Mowrasced	„ 7	12 0
Groundnuts	„ 44	0 0
Cottonseed	„ 25	to 27
Mahr	„ 19	to 20
Wheat Yellow	„ 40	to 42
Khandwa	„ 40	to 45
Bajaro	„ 27	to 30
Joowar	„ 21	to 24
Gram	„ 22	to 23
Minbara	„ 54	to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	„ 49	to 50
Brown Mozgi	„ 49	to 50
Kabra	„ 54	to 56
Black Katni	„ 45	to 47
Myrabollams	„ 19	to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 6th October 1910 :—

Wheat ...	...	...	7,122 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	1,040 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	2,798 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	593 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	770 „
Groundnuts...	...	...	108 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,771 „
Rice...	...	...	1,798 „
Myrabollams ...	...	...	2 258 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	2,595 „
Mowrasced ...	...	...	1,708 „
Gram ...	...	...	517 „
Joowar ...	...	...	1,798 „
Maize ...	...	...	... „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 6th Oct. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	87451	3183252	3315005
Linseed	19311	2424737	1590120
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds ...	47859	2089033	1313091
Gingellyseed	1995	1894595	769160
Poppyseed	5656	635928	617778
Groundnuts	2020	638599	248614
Castorseed	28507	1129341	1219569
Rice	13085	4607954	5661376
Myrabollams	6063	1139676	684810
Cottonseed	12760	6154113	2474139
Mowraseed	3194	313170	578304
Gram	17467	6 0776	615491
Joowar	8041	328518	341113
Maize	61	77236	7278

SHARES.

The market has kept steady though the prices have not moved much during the week, the transactions reported being limited. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,542 1-2 ; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 61 1-2; Bank of Bengal have changed hands at Rs. 1,530 and Bank of Barmah's at Rs. 126 ; Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 76 and Bombay Merchants Bank at Rs. 9 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank are unchanged at Rs. 53. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 242; ombay Burma Trading Corporation, after touching Rs. 510, have improved to Rs. 512 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. Tramway Co's ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 106, are steady at Rs. 110, and preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 163 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 275 C. D. and preference shares are unchanged at Rs 285 : C. D.; Paillips are quiet at Rs. 38 1 2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ld., are steady at Rs. 755, and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 28 3-4. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 435; Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 295 and Century at Rs. 210; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,825; Colaba Land and Mill Co shares are quiet at Rs. 1,120; David's have kept steady at Rs. 385; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 206; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 205; Finlay are quiet at Rs. 245; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 165; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are steady at Rs. 735 and Kohinoor's at Rs. 672 1-2 ; Maneckji Petit's have closed at Rs. 2,795 for the Moorat settlement; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 187 1-2 ; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 757 1-2 ; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,055 ; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,100 and Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares at Rs. 542 1-2. In Press Companies, Bombay Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 80 and Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs. 615 ; Indian Cotton have declined to Rs. 151 1-4 ; Manmar are unchanged at Rs. 300 ; New Mofussil are unchanged at Rs. 900 ; New Berar are quiet at Rs. 590. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley Railway shares have advanced to Rs. 430 ; Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 610, Amritsar Patty old shares at Rs. 125 and new shares at Rs. 122. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was yesterday 3 to 4 points up, New York was 5 points up and futures were 16 to 19 up.

There was no change in prices for ready lots and the demand both from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener advised 6 to 7 points up. The demand for new crop was good and prices advanced by Rs. 2. New Broach opened at Rs. 305, but at the close demand being good the rate advanced to Rs. 306 1-2.

100	A Moritz & Co	...Ranpur ...	280
100	China mill	...Wardha ...	280
100	do	...Bengal ...	270
100	do	...Khandesh ...	243
100	do	...Parohani ...	259
100	Volkart Bros	...Wardha ...	292
200	Currimbhoy mill	...Sagalkot ...	305
500	Ralli Bros	...Akola ...	281-284
500	Ralli Bros	...Bengal ...	259-261
500	do	... do Nov	263-265
500	do	... Bullygood...	249-254

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	268
„ F Good	...	268
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	280
„ F Good	...	270
Sind Punjab Fine	...	280
„ F Good	...	270
Khandesh Fine	...	268
„ F Good	...	268
Dharmangaon Pooligaon Fine	...	267
„ F Good	...	267
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	268
„ F Good	...	268
Amraoti Fine	...	268
„ F Good	...	268
Veotmal Fine	...	265
„ F Good	...	265
Nagpore	...	267
„ F Good	...	267
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	261
„ F Good	...	261
Methia Fine	...	178
„ F Good	...	268
Broach Gin Fine	...	315
„ F Good	...	303
Sawginned Good	...	312
Western H. G.	...	302
Do M G	...	316
Broach Good FUTURES	...	306 8 0
Bengal F G	...	293 8 0

The following are the receipts of Cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 6th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... „
Central India	..... „
Barsi and Nagur	..... „
Berar	..... „
Central Provinces	..... „
Oomras	..... „
Dholera	..... „
Broach	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	..... „
Westerns	..... „
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	151 „
Bengal Bajputans ...	6 „
Sind	..... „
Persian	..... „
American	..... „
Other Sorts	..... „
Total...	157 „

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 6th Oct.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last season 1908.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	.....	.....
Central India	...	... ...	.....
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	.....	.....
Berar	3	3	.....
Central Provinces ...	204	204	.....
Total Oomras ...	207	207	.....
Dholleras	437	437	416
Broach	...	.....	53
Compta and Dharwar.	1,410	1,410	670
Westerns	119	119	851
Bengals N. W. Provinces)	446	443	5,680
Bengals (Bajputans) ...	157	157	197
Sind	...	.....	.....
Persian	9	9	319
American	...	.....	.....
Egyptian	...	.....	.....
Other sorts	...	.....	.....
Total ...	2,785	2,785	8,135

LIVERPOOL, October 7.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	...	10,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	...	...	7·55 + 7
Nov.-Dec	...	...	7·51 + 8
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	7·51 + 8
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	7·52 + 8
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	7·53 + 8
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	7·51 + 8
Apl.-May	...	...	7·48 + 8
May-June	...	...	7·57 + 8
June-July	...	...	7·57 + 8

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	426	1,481	— 1,045
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Sept.	3,190,033	2,096,282	+1,093,754
Shipts for the week Europe ...	7,892	2,290	+ 5,602
China and Japan ... Coast Ports ...	not	not	not
Total ...	7,892	2,290	+ 5,602
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Sept. Europe ...	1,128,107	608,541	+ 519,566
China ...	93,167	50,833	+ 47,329
Japan ...	847,862	622,408	+ 225,454
Coast Ports ...	40,754	24,606	+ 16,070
Total ...	2,114,812	1,306,393	+ 808,419
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	13,106	3,055	+ 10,051
China ...			
Japan ... Coast Ports ...	not	not	not

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 3rd Sept. 1910 —19,319 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th June 1910 —7,996 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 0	15 6	14 6	15 0
Dunkirk ...	15 0	15 6	14 6	15 0
Havre	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Hull	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 6
Liverpool ...	15 6	18 6	15 0	15 6
Marseilles ...	17 6	13 0	15 0	15 6
Genoa	15 6	18 0	15 0	15 6
London... ...	.....	.....	13 0	14 0
Hamburg ...	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 6
Trieste ...	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0

Open Ports ... Dec. 15, Jan.-May 14-9.

The market is steady.

Chartered s.s. Imogen Lite Nov., Trieste-Venice one 16 2 16-6

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Authracite Coal ...	12-8	13-0
Do. Standard „ ...	12-9	12-8

METALS.

This week London market has advanced in copper from £66-10 to £ 67-15 and there is still a tendency to rise. We have no confidence in this rise, because in face of heavy stock of the raw material prices will surely again decline. Local prices have not advanced although demand is very brisk. A firm has sold out of its previous purchase copper at £66-12-6. In Y. metal Rex is quoted at £66-10 and English at £57, but prices are too high to admit of business. There is a very brisk demand in our market, but prices have not risen in sympathy with prices on the other side.

We quote :—

Copper Sheets 4 c4	...	...	lb. 21
			28
			35
			42
			56 } Rs.53 4
			63
			70
			77
			84
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	...	21
			28 „ 44 14 a
			35
			42 „ 45 0 b
			49 „ 44 10 c
			56
Tin Ingots	...	...	... „ 42 12
Spelter	S M	...	... } to 44 0
	M M	...	...
	J	...	... } „ 18 8
	G	...	...
Georgshutte		...	... „ 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S	...	... „ 47 12
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		„ 50 0
Yellow Metal Sheeting	lbs. 14, 16 10-12		„ 48 0
	10-12 14-16		48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, October 6.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11 Boxes ...	6,29,760	.....	.....
11 do. ...	7,87,200	.....	.....
41 do. ...	.....	2,02,500	.....
7 Packages

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

William Dalrymple Maclagan, Archbishop of York from 1891 to 1908, a very curious career. It is seldom that the high offices of the Church are held by any but brilliant scholars, but it is far more rare to find a priest whose early training has not been confined to academic circles achieving distinction. The late Dr. Maclagan was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, but so meagre were the hints of scholarship he displayed that he did not proceed to the University, but entered the army. He served in India till, at the age of twenty-six, he retired with the rank of lieutenant and returned home. He went to Cambridge, and subsequently obtained a curacy in Puddington, when he was nearly thirty years of age. Many clergymen take orders comparatively late but few men are as widely experienced as was Maclagan when he accepted his first curacy. A new experience was shortly his. He was appointed to the living of St. Mary's Newington, where, a stone's-throw from his church was spurgeon's Tabernacle. He had a stern fight, but succeeded in filling his church in the end. In 1878 he followed George Augustus Selwyn as Bishop of Lichfield, and it was in this diocese that he sat the seal on his reputation by his building and restoring zeal. He was extremely popular with workingmen and was also a favourite with Queen Victoria, who transferred him to York. He passed an interesting and unusual life, and died full of years and honour.

EXETER'S LOAD.

The idea has been started in Exeter of making special displays in the shop windows of British manufactured goods as a means of celebrating the King's birthday, which falls on November 9. It is to be hoped the idea will mature, and will be imitated in many other towns and cities. There are difficulties in the way, of course. A plan for giving preference to home-made goods is anathema to the Free Trader who is led away by the glib assertion that imports pay for exports, a theory already in process of modification, into patronising with great delight foreign productions of all kinds, imitating therein his party's leaders, who prefer to go to Pennsylvania for the Army's horseshoes. However, in spite of airy theories which no average man really understands, and in spite of Governmental preference for Norwegian granite and such like things, local councils in many places are trying to provide work for home industries, and a valuable impetus to this exceedingly wholesome movement will be given if the private citizen will go a little out of his or her way to patronise the work of his own countrymen. It is a particularly happy idea to celebrate a Royal birthday in this way, as the subject is very dear to the hearts of their Majesties, Queen Mary having given practical proof thereof by insisting on getting British-made dress fabrics.

HOUSE OF COMMONS' FRESCOES.

The House of Lords, with its usual magnanimity, is returning good for evil. In return for much vilification from the throats of members of the Lower House, it is presenting them with six frescoes for their instruction. Here the Hotspurs of the Commons will be able to study the suave, tolerant, and benignant faces of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. Forcibly will be brought before their eyes the state and dignity of certain Tudor Sovereigns, who—mirabile dictu—managed to govern the kingdom fairly well without the help of a House of Commons, or at any rate with the merest shadow of that august institution at their elbow. The representation of the plucking of the red and white roses in old Temple Gardens, at the beginning of that war which annihilated the existing House of Lords, may possibly serve as a gentle reminder that the Upper House committed suicide once, and has no intention of doing so again.

HORRIBLE HOARDINGS.

A gentleman from Capetown, speaking at the annual dinner of the Atlantic Union, a hospitable association, had much that was very flattering to say of our municipal administration, but added a little wholesome powder to the jam. He was astonished at the "bad taste" shown by the London County Council in allowing the huge advertisements on the hoardings in the Strand. So are we all. Much as one sympathise with the Councillors in being out of pocket to the tune of something like £200,000 a year over these Strand improvements, one hardly thinks that justifies them in attempting to recup their losses, to some small extent, by such means. On all hands we suffer from blatant advertisements. Pills and lung tonics pursue our vision mile after mile when we flee to the quiet country and if a rich corporation cannot find it in its heart or its pocket to set a good example how can one expect the struggling farmer to refuse offers of gold at the price of impositions of lung tonics on his land? If the mother of local authorities refuses to exercise the powers conferred upon her by the Act of 1907 what chance has that Act of rising from the silent untrumpeted tomb? We echo the suggestion of the man from Table Mountain that a stamp duty should be levied in proportion to the size of the advertisement.

BLOODLESS BATTLES.

For some years past we have been haunted with the struggle of wireless weapons of offence to materialise. Somehow, they reached a point, and then stuck. Senor Quevedo thrilled us with his submarine steered by wireless telegraphy, but we have not heard of it having been adopted by the Powers of Europe. Mr. Raymond Phillips invented a new system of wireless control for airships, yet men still persist in standing or sitting at the wheel or lever of the ship. Now, however, we are assured that Herren Wirth and Beck can cause an unmanned vessel to fire guns, give flashlight signals, zigzag between shipping while sounding a bell to show whether she is going to port or starboard, and then come quietly to her mooring again. All this was done, says "The Standard" correspondent, on a lake near Nuremberg, and all this and much more is to be done when the principle of the thing is applied to airships, which will take photographs, drop bombs, lay mines, and do many other wonderful things without risking the life of a single chauffeur, sailor, steersman, or aviator. The future battles will be fought in the clouds between companies of manless airships, while hospital ships will be in attendance to renovate the wounded and other airships will take cinematograph pictures of the battles and convey them fully developed to the music-halls the same evening.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Genuine only with this trademark.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

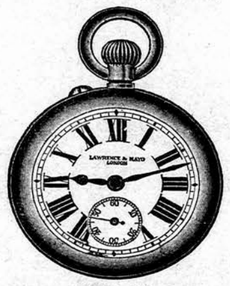
THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE' LONDON.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.

Makes rich, red blood.

Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.

The finest tonic medicine for old and young.

For workers or thinkers.

For students and the aged.

A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

We hold the finest Selection in India, by Bechstein, Erard, Knake, Collard, Brinsmead, Allison and other first class makers, and sell on special terms for cash or monthly payments.

FORT, BOMBAY,

S. ROSE & CO.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowk No. 6

WATCHES. CLOCKS.

FOR REPAIR.

OUR MERITS.

Our Repair Department is particularly well appointed, and a large staff of workmen, each skilled in his own line, enable us to confidently promise the best possible results in the renovation or repair of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate. Our advice and the best of our ability is at your service.

OUR BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

ECONOMY.

Articles are sometimes brought to us for repair that have been unsuccessfully attempted elsewhere. Do not risk a double outlay by this "patch-work" system. True economy lies in entrusting repair work to those who have a reputation for understanding their business. Why risk a pretty ornament in the "cheap and nasty" repairer's hands?

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Watchmakers, Jewelers, and Silversmiths,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1858

JEWELRY. SILVER & PLATE.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY

Why should you worry about the increase of duty when even now CLUB BLEND and HUNTLY BLEND will cost you no more than you paid before for other brands of similar quality? These are two excellent Whiskies which have stood the test of the Indian Market for the last twenty years. You can buy Club Blend, in square bottles with the Old Lamp Trade Mark, at Rs. 2/12/- per bottle, and Huntly Blend, in black dump bottles, at a few annas less. Try them to-night and you will be gratified with the splendid value and fine quality.

Agents:—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

WATSON'S No. 10.

Agents:—C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited: KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THE TREATMENT OF AGUE.

Ague is one of the most troublesome ailments to which mankind is heir. Commencing with a sense of debility and sluggishness, yawning and stretching, an aversion to food, and coldness of skin, it pursues its course, leaving the subject weak and depressed. There are many forms of Ague—some severe, some slight, but all bear relation one to another, and all are responsible for undesirable after-effects. Dyspepsia, especially, is a common follower of Ague. While serious diseases of the abdominal viscera, dropsical swellings and extreme debility are more often than not traced to Ague. It is no exaggeration to say that indirectly Ague very often brings a case to a fatal termination. Apart from the above after-effects, Ague will bring on serious affections in the brain, spinal cord, and liver. In short, Ague is a more serious disease than most people imagine it to be. Unless checked its ravages are numerous and far-reaching. Fortunately, however, the disease is not incurable, provided, of course, that proper treatment be followed. The most effective remedy in this direction is

GONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

this remedy, which has stood the test for over 80 years, and affected marvellous cures in every direction takes first place in the list of remedies for the treatment of Ague. If any remedy is infallible, that remedy is—must be—Congreve's Elixir. This Elixir has succeeded beyond all expectations in cases where numerous other remedies have failed. This statement is no exaggeration. It is a statement that one may truthfully make when remembering that the Elixir has been used by thousands during 80 years and a remedy that can last so long must be of inestimable value. All sufferers from Ague especially should try it. To those who make application we send free the well-known work by G. T. Congreve, "Consumption and Other Lung Diseases—Successful Treatment." Those who are afflicted should lose no time in writing for this book. It may be the means of saving life. Write at once to Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthama, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1/1 1-2, 2-9, 4-6, and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

E. J. REID & Co., LONDON, Sole agents for India, Burma, and West Indies.

John Street, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

DEAR SIRS,—

Please send me two more bottles of your ELIXIR size as last. I thought I had completely shaken off the Malaria, but since my return home from India, I have had two severe attacks, and no other medicine I have taken breaks up the fever so quickly and completely as Congreve's Elixir.

When in the East I suffered a great deal from Malaria and occasionally from Ague, and was often laid up for two and three weeks at a time. I got so bad in fact, that I seriously thought of giving up tea-planting and returning to England, but my friends at home sent me a bottle of your Elixir, after taking which for a few days I was agreeably surprised to find that the improvement was such as to enable me to go about my duties without discomfort.

Now, if any symptoms of either Ague or Fever show themselves, I at once take a dose of your Elixir and am thus able to ward off any serious attack.

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider Congreve's Elixir an absolute safeguard against both Malaria and Ague, and should not dream of being without it under any circumstances.

I am going back to India in five weeks' time, and shall be glad to know where I can purchase your Elixir out there.

You may use this testimonial as you think fit and I hope many other Anglo-Indians may benefit in the same way.

Yours Truly,

(Signed) DONALD HUNTON.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and gill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or 4 doses may be.

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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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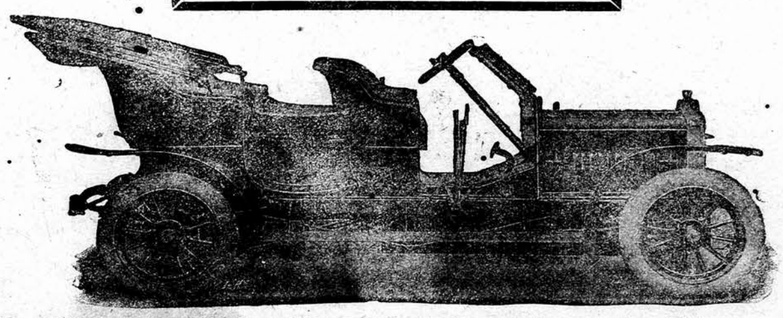

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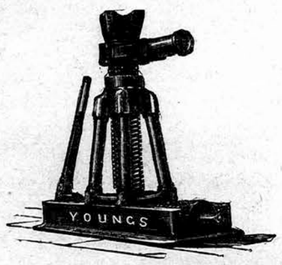

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